

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch Station, 7

REPORT

Date July 26, 1939.

Subject Central European Jews - Document of Identification.

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by C. Glafira S. I.

Forwarded herewith is Document of Identification No. 002/39 issued by the "I.C." Office for Relief to Emigrants, 190 Kiukiang Road, to Siegfried FREUND, a German citizen until 1935, who has now lost his nationality.

Attached to this document is a communication from Mr. P. KORNOR, the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the issuing office.

Among the many Jewish refugees who have arrived in Shanghai, there are some - not more than 2% to 3% - who are in possession of "Staatenlose" passports issued by the German home authorities. These documents are issued to persons residing in the Reich unable to substantiate their German nationality and are valid for one year only, after which period they are not renewable. Persons affected most in this connection are Jews of Russian and Polish origin.

When the validity of these documents expires, the holders lose all claim to any form of protection from the German authorities and in effect become stateless.

The document issued by the "I.C." Relief Fund is nothing more than a Certificate of Identification and as such does not act as a passport.

The holder of the document in question requests that the Police endorse the same and thereby recognize its validity.

In the event of the required endorsement being granted, similar requests can be confidently anticipated

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

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(2)

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Date 19

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Made by Forwarded by

from other persons who from time to time will become holders of these documents.

As far as I can see, little good will be done in endorsing the document, since it can only be utilized in Shanghai for making known the bearer's identity, while there is little doubt that it will not receive any recognition from the Consular Body until such time that the "I.C." Relief Organization is a fully accredited body.

In dealing with these newcomers from Europe, sight must not be lost of the very essential fact that business men in Germany, for instance, are in the habit of continually carrying their passports with them for identification purposes in their own country. Such conditions do not exist in Shanghai and while it is perhaps advisable for each and every local resident to be able to identify himself (her-self), there appears no necessity for the Police to endorse the documents issued by the "I.C." Committee unless such a step is deemed desirable from the point of view of facilitating the good work of the "I.C." Committee.

Ja. P. Pica

Comand
Det.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

I do not see reason in request for police endorsement. Its value would be nil.

J. H. Robertson
DC(S.B.)

DR
27/7

22nd July 1939¹⁴³

Dear Mr. Little,

Here is our replacement
of the "Staatenlose" Pass.
The Jap. Consulate is
prepared to recognise it
on endorsement by the
S.M.P.

Will you kindly do
the needful.

Sincerely

Paul Krüger

K 38/1.

11 OCT 1939
POLICE FORCE
FOR COMMENT

"I.C."

190 Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, October 7th. 1939.

To the Secretary and Commissioner General
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5422(C)
Date 12 10 39

Sir:-

Your Ref. K 38/1. P.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 7th inst. and am gratified to learn that agreement will shortly be reached between the three Authorities concerned regarding the conditions under which Central European Refugees may be permitted entry into Shanghai.

I also note with satisfaction that there will be no objection to Police endorsement of Identification documents issued by the Jewish authorities. Such endorsements, I note, will be made at a cost of \$1.- each, with a charge of \$5.- for a travel certificate.

May I ask, in connection with the foregoing, whether in the case of parties without means the said endorsement will be granted gratis as is done by various consulates where Passports and other consular assistance is granted, in the case of indigents, free of charge.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

"I.C." RELIEF FUND

Paul Komor

**Provisional Arrangement Regarding Entry into Shanghai of
Central European Refugees.**

1. Only those Central European Refugees who are recognized to be in possession of not less than U.S.\$400 and U.S.\$100 per head respectively in case of an adult and child of less than 13 years of age or its equivalent in foreign currency to be available in Shanghai or who are in possession of an entry permit provided for under Article 2, and issued by one of the three following Authorities, viz: the Japanese Consulate-General, the Council of the International Settlement, or the Authorities of the French Concession, will be permitted to enter Shanghai. It is required by the Japanese Authorities that those incoming Refugees who wish to reside in that part of the International Settlement which is under Japanese occupation must so register, through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees, at the Japanese Naval authorities in Shanghai.

2. The application for entry permit by reason of

- (a) immediate family relation (i.e. parents, husband wife or children) to Refugees of certified financial competency resident in Shanghai, or
- (b) an employment contract with a party in Shanghai, or
- (c) intention to contract marriage with a party resident in Shanghai,

should be made through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai to one of the three Authorities according to where the local refugee applicant resides, with the understanding that the decision on issuing permit rests entirely with the discretion of the respective Authorities.

20-5422(c)-10

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch OFFICE

FILE NO. 25422 (c)-10

SUBJECT:

CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES

LANDING PERMITS

[illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE		
S. B. REGISTRY		
No. S. B. D.	5422(2)10	
Date	14	1 41

January 13, 41.

Secretary & Commissioner General,
S. M. C.

Refugees.
Arrival before receipt of permits

I attach^x copies of a report from Special Branch and recommendation of D.C. (Crime & Special Branch) which I endorse.

I feel the value of representations to D.K.K. should be left to your discretion.

* Sent
14/1

B.I. Pitts:
information
and return for

K. M. BOURNE
Commissioner of Police.

INDEXED BY
(S. B.) REGISTRY
DATE 14/ 1 41

CCK/



ССК.

January 10, 19

Central European Refugees - Recent arrivals via Siberia

During the past two months or so it has come to the notice of this office that a small number of Central European Jewish refugees have been arriving in Shanghai via Siberia and the D.K.K. sea-route from Dairen not in possession of Immigration Certificates issued by the Police. In certain instances money has been deposited in Shanghai with the Committee on behalf of these people and the permits issued by the Police. The permits are then sent to Europe to the person(s) concerned but in the cases coming to the notice of the Police the person(s) concerned are arriving in Shanghai before the permits reach the town in question in Europe.

The immigrants then register at this office and naturally request to be allowed to take possession of the money deposited for them. As the certificates are not produced their requests for the return of the deposits have been met with refusals. In each instance the immigrant(s) have been told to secure possession of the certificates when permission will be given for them to secure their funds.

This state of affairs is apparently brought about by the apathetic attitude of the D.K.K. Line in regard to the Council's regulations dated October 22, 1939. The steamship company is obviously not asking refugees to produce their permits before steamer tickets are issued. In this connection I would also point out that a few instances have occurred recently where refugees have arrived in Shanghai either with no permits at all or with permits the validity of which had expired. Without exception the immigrants concerned arrived via Siberia and the D.K.K. sea-route ex Dairen.

In view of the fact that some of the immigrants who have money deposited in Shanghai with the Committee urgently need financial aid, I would respectfully solicit instructions as to whether the money deposited may be returned prior to the return of the permits. Should the permits not be returned it is manifest that they may be used by other persons now domiciled in Central Europe.

certified true copy

[Signature]
Co.

Date January 11, 1941.

(Crime Branch) Office Notes

Commissioner.

Reference attached report, I think where an applicant can prove beyond all doubt that he is the person in whose favour a landing permit has been issued, he may be permitted to draw on his deposit. I doubt very much if we should get any satisfaction by approaching the D.K.K.. The passports carried by these refugees invariably bear a visa for some small South American State so Shanghai may be regarded as a port en route although in truth it is the destination.

J. H. Robertson

D. C. (Crime & Special Branches).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REGISTRY

B. D. 5422 (C) - 10

Special Branch - 78 Station, 41

REPORT

Date January 10, 1940

Subject Central European Refugees - Recent arrivals via Siberia

Made by D.S.I. Pitts

Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

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DC (6-21-40)
information

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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not too much danger of this and to names.

J. A. Ricka

D.S.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

If it is proved that this is the person for whom permits were issued, money could be returned prior to return of permit, which is not liable to turn up.

C. 10/1/41



January 10, 40

Central European Refugees - Recent arrivals via Siberia

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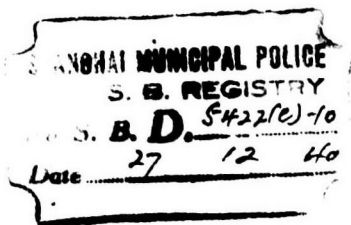
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December 24, 40.

P. Komor, Esq.,
"I.C." Organization for Immigrants,
Sassoon House,
SHANGHAI.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of December 18, 1940 on the subject of the issuance of permits for children in order that they may proceed to Shanghai I have to inform you that every consideration is given by Shanghai Municipal Police respecting the issue of such permits, six permits already having been issued in respect to the children named on your list.

Residence of the children's parents in the Hongkew District will not affect the issue of a permit by Shanghai Municipal Police.

Due to the prevailing political conditions in Europe, especially France, it is extremely difficult, almost impossible, to secure a passport to the Far East, therefore I consider that in the case of parents at present in Shanghai who wish to evacuate their children from France it would be advisable that they should first ascertain and make certain that they are able to arrange for their children to leave France before making applications to the Shanghai Municipal Police for permits, for as in the case of the six children for whom permits have already been issued it is possible that the period for the validity of these permits will have expired before the children are due to arrive.

You may rest assured that sympathetic consideration will be given to the issuance of permits by the Shanghai Municipal Police in regard to children at present in Europe whose parents are in Shanghai.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

K.M. BOURNE

Commissioner of Police.

CCK/.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

Special Branch S. B. D. Station, 27
Date, December 21, 1940

REPORT

Subject..... Central European Refugees - Communication dated December 18, 1940

from Mr. Paul KOMOR

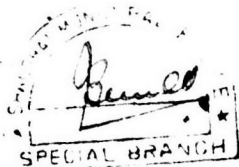
Made by..... D.S.I. Pitts Forwarded by..... D. I. Crawford

With reference to the attached communication from the International Committee for the Organization of European Immigrants in China, I have to point out that there is no objection from this office to the issuing of Immigration Certificates for children now domiciled in Europe to allow them to join their parents now residing in Shanghai. Six certificates have already been issued for certain of the children mentioned in the attached list. Cases of this nature will always receive sympathetic treatment.

I would like to point out, however, that under existing conditions in Europe - France especially - it is almost impossible to secure a passage to the Far East. Lisbon, in Spain, is the only port open for travel to the Far East and it is understood that the Spanish Authorities have placed a quota on the number of refugees entering Spanish territory for transshipment to other parts of the world. Transshipment via the United Kingdom and the United States for French domiciled refugees is impossible. The only other way open is via Siberia and refugees in France are not encouraged to utilize this route which, according to information received, is extremely expensive.

The parents concerned in Shanghai would be well advised to make certain that their children are able to leave France before making their applications for Immigration Certificates otherwise it is possible

*Mr. (C. I. Pitts)
information &
answer to letter
A. H. Komor*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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that the validity of the same will expire before
the young⁹sters arrive, as has already happened with
the six certificates (mentioned higher) issued
already on behalf of certain of the children.

ja. Gies.

D.S.I.

>
A. C. (Special Branch)

I. C.
SASSOON HOUSE
SHANGHAI.
CABLES: "ICYGRAM"
P. O. BOX 2140
TELEPHONE 16637

Fe.

Acknowledged form *F*
Central Reg. *18, 12, 40* *bbang*
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
ORGANIZATION OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS
IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, 18th December 1940.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. G. REG.
S. B. D. *572203-10*
Date *27* *12* *40*

To the Commissioner
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Foochow Road,

Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find translation of
a letter received by me yesterday, contents of which
speak for themselves.

Although I am not aware of any ob-
stacles in the way of the issuance of the necessary
papers to the children so that they may join their
natural guardians and protectors, I trust that, if
there are any, they can be easily eliminated in this
special case which deserves every assistance possible,
to facilitate the re-union of parents and children af-
ter their long and heartbreaking separation.

I am appreciative of your favourable
reply and beg to remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

"I. C." ORGANIZATION
FOR
IMMIGRANTS
Paul Rousset
Hon. Secretary



TRANSLATION.

Shanghai, 16th Dec. 1940.

"I. C."

Dear Mr. Komor,

The parents of the children named in the attached list beg to approach the "I.C." with the request to obtain a special immigration permission for their children from the authorities of the International Settlement or French Concession.

The children, mostly under 14 years of age, had been in various Homes in France which had been financed by the Baronesse Rothschild. After the collapse of France, we lived through terrible weeks until we succeeded in obtaining some information on the fate and present residence of our children. It is evident that our children cannot remain any longer in France, where already several institutions have requested other institutions in America to find ways and means of transporting the children to Shanghai, to their parents. A Committee in the U.S.A. is already working in this direction, but its endeavours will be without avail unless the Shanghai authorities permit the children to enter Shanghai.

A few children have Settlement Permits, but most of the parents live in Hongkew, and it is impossible to obtain Permits from the Japanese authorities. The Shanghai Municipal Police has in several cases accepted applications for permits from persons not living in the International Settlement, but in the French Concession. The fact that the parents reside in Hongkew, would, therefore, not speak against the Settlement authorities taking up this special case neglecting the usual procedure. The terrible hardship imposed upon both the children which have been separated from their parents, and the parents themselves should constitute a sufficient reason to give this request the special attention of the authorities concerned, in every way and direction.

The fact that the children reside, at present, in France and that, from the French point of view, it is desirable to remove the children from France, might induce the local French Consul General to issue the permission for the children to enter Shanghai's French Concession.

In any case, we feel that we must apply to these authorities through the intermediary of the "I.C." and that is what prompted us to turn to you with the request to do everything within your power to bring our children back to us. As may be seen from letters, our children have the same desire, i.e. to join their parents again.

Yours faithfully,
(signed:) Dr. Franz Spitzer,
S.R.R.A.Hosp., No. 1,
240 N.-Thibet Road.

- 1) Felicitas Beyth, born 11th Oct. 1924, residing Bourboule, Puy de Dome, Villa des "Hirondelles", France. Has Settlement Permit. Mother: Mrs. Irma Beyth, Shanghai, Kungping Road, 277/44.
- 2) Carola Baer, born 17th Jan. 1926, residing Herment, Puy de Dome, Hotel Moderne, France. Mother: Mrs. Gertrud Baer, Shanghai, 820 East Seward Road.

"I. C."

- 3) Paul Rosentreter, born 4th Febr. 1931, residing: Foyer des enfants, 3 Rue de l'Avenir (Orsay/Seine) et Oise, France, perhaps sent to Foyer des enfants, Sevres, S.étO. 157 Grande rue. Parents: Rosentreter, Shanghai, 1090 Pingliang Road.
- 4) Cilli Becker, 18th June 1923, Frieda ~~Jenny~~ B., 28th Jan. 1924, Edith B., 13th Dec. 1930, Jenny B. 15th Dec. 1925, residing Berck-Plage (P. et G.) 27 rue du Docteur Menand 27, France. Parents: Wolf Becker, Shanghai, 599/11 Tongshan Road.
- 5) Dora Guttentag, born 24th Nov. 1925, residing Crocq Creuse, Domsine des Granges, France. Parents: Bruno Guttentag, Shanghai, 805 East Seward Road, House 4. Relatives E.E. Natt, Alameda, Cal., 3264 Av. Sterling are willing to care for the child.
- 6) Gertrude Weissmann, born 29th March 1926, residing La Bourbole, Fr., Parents: Meyer David Weissmann, 144/30, Wayside.
- 7) Vera Malsch, born 26th Febr. 1926, residing La Bourboule, Fr., Parents: Ernst Malsch, 152 Ward Road.
- 8) Irma Roseberg, born 26th March 1921, interned at Camp Ben Chicao, Algerie, Parents: Dr. J. Rosenberg, 833/13 Avenue Joffre.
- 9) Bertie Heiberg, born 2nd March 1928, residing La Bourbole, Fr., Parents: Isidor Heiberg, 9=24 Quinssan Gardens.
- 10) Heinz Sinasohn, born 26th August 1925, Gunther Sinasohn, born 29th Oct. 1926, residing Foyer des enfants, Sevres, S. et. O. France, 157 Grande rue. Parents: Harry Sinasohn, Shanghai, Monkhamter. No. 4.
- 11) Hilde Mann, born 14th Jan. 1927, resid. Bouboule, France, Heinrich Mann, born 24th July 1930, resid. Aere d'Arce (Gironde) France, Parents: Eduard Mann, Shanghai, 138 Ward Road.
- 12) Manfred Vos, born 8th June 1924, Heinz Vos, born 25th July 1933, resid. Seyre par Neilaux, Haute Garonne, France. c/o Foyer des Orphelines de Bruxelles. Parents: Josef Vos, 599/25 Tongshan Road.
- 13) Judith Spitzer, born 14th Oct. 1927, residing Château Montintin (Commune de Château Chevirix) Gare Magnac Vicq, Haute Vienne, France.
- 14) Michael Spitzer, born 24th July 1931, residing in Paris. Address to be obtained from Mame. Jane Berger, Paris, 11, 63 Rue Overkamp. Parents to 13 and 14: Dr. Franz Spitzer, 324 Tiendong Road. Information on 13 and 14 may be obtained, too, from M. Willy Spitzer, Limoges, France (Haute Vienne), 29 Boulevard Louis Blanc.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch - S.I. Division 5422(C)-10

REPORT

Date October 8, 1940

Subject (in full) Central European Refugees - Rudolph Herbert Israel HIRSCHFELD

Made by D. S. I. Pitts. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

With reference to the endorsement of the D. C. (Special Branch) appearing on the attached report dated September 25, 1940 relating to the illegal entry into Shanghai of one R.H.I. HIRSCHFELD; the passport of this individual has been handed over to Mr. A. HERZBERG, Executive Officer of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, for transmission to the holder in due course.

Signed receipt for the passport is attached hereto.

J. Pitts

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Recd 7

FILE

*1-9
10*

RECEIVED
DATE 9/10/40

5/10/40

Received from DSI. Fixes
one German Passport
J: 13639 issued at Hamburg
on July 24, 1939 in the
name of

Rudolph Herbert
HIRSCHFELD.

A. Hirschfeld

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch - S.I. Station,

REPORT

Date September 25, 1940

Subject..... Central European Refugees - Rudolph Herbert Israel HIRSCHFELD

Made by..... D. S. I. Pitts.

Forwarded by..... D. S. I. Logan

With reference to previous reports relating to the entry into Shanghai with ^{an} permit of R.H.I. HIRSCHFELD, I attach herewith a communication received from the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai together with a copy of a letter addressed to that body by the N. Y. K. Line. The contents of both letters are self-explanatory and since it is desirable that HIRSCHFELD leaves Shanghai at the earliest possible opportunity, the arrangement as suggested by the Committee seems sound.

Your approval, therefore, is required in order that HIRSCHFELD'S passport, now in possession of this office, may be handed over to the Committee for later transmission to HIRSCHFELD.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D. S. I.

25/9/40

N. Y. K. L i n e

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 31, the Bund

Shanghai, September 18, 1940.

Ref. P.G.No. 320

The Committee for the Assistance of
European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai,
7, Ave Edward VII.

Attention Mr. Lesser.

Dear Sirs,

Mr. H. Ludolph Hirschfeld.

The above named arrived here on August 4, by our "Asama Maru" from Kobe as third class passenger without a landing permit.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has taken possession of his passport, and is now pressing us through the Japanese Consulate-General to send him back to the port where he embarked by one of our steamers.

Mr. Hirschfeld came from Germany to Japan to leave for Balboa by our "Rakuyo Maru" and the money for his passage was paid in Germany. The Passage Order however, was received too late for the sailing of the above vessel from Kobe on August 2, and in our investigations, it is revealed that as the Japanese transit visa might expire before the sailing of next steamer for Balboa, the Jewish Committee in Kobe arranged to send him here without first informing our Kobe office, who quite erroneously issued a third class ticket to him by our "Asama Maru".

Our "Yasukuni Maru" is sailing for Balboa from Kobe on October 27, and we understand that Mr. Hirschfeld will be allowed to land in Kobe by the Japanese Water-Police if he gets there within ten days of the sailing of the "Yasukuni Maru" with all the necessary departure.

Thanking for your prompt attention,

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Shanghai Branch.

Signature of Sub Manager.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch - S.I. Station,

REPORT

Date September 5, 1940

Subject..... Central European Refugees - Rudolph Herbert Israel HIRSCHFELD.

Made by..... D.S.I. Pitts.

Forwarded by..... D.S.I. Logan.

The contents of the communication dated August 31, 1940 from Mr. Ishiguro to Mr. Nash relative to the arrival in Shanghai without entry permit of R. H. I. HIRSCHFELD have been noted with interest. This man has paid numerous visits to this office during the past two weeks for the purpose of obtaining possession of his passport and a number of conversations have been held with him. At no time, however, has he stated that he has a passage booked on the s.s. Yasukuni Maru due to leave Kobe on October 28 for Balboa. In fact he has offered his services to the community as a police officer, which appears to indicate that he does not desire to leave Shanghai.

In addition it was observed from his passport that he holds a visa valid till May 29, 1941 to proceed to Haiti. Asked why he had not continued his journey to Haiti, Hirschfeld stated that he preferred to come to Shanghai, where he thought he had a better chance of earning a livelihood.

If this individual does leave Shanghai en route to Balboa and Haiti in the near future, so much the better, but I fail to see how he is to pay the balance of passage money as mentioned in the penultimate paragraph of Mr. Ishiguro's letter, as enquiries reveal he is penniless and is only living on so-called friends at 27/599 Tongshan Road.

If I may say so, I do not believe he ever had any intention of proceeding to Haiti.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Station,

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Fast instances have shown that the possession of a visa on a German "J" passport to Haiti, for instance, facilitates the securing of Japanese and Manchukuo transit visae which are seemingly difficult for refugees to obtain. The securing of such transit visae thus makes the passage of the refugee concerned easier when his final destination is Shanghai but ostensibly somewhere else.

Hirschfeld is nothing more nor less than a young hooligan, whose bona fides are open to suspicion. His continued presence in Shanghai is not at all desirable.

Ja. Piers

D.S.I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

5/9

SEP 1940
POLICE FORCEJapanese Consulate-General,
Shanghai, August 31st, 1940.

Dear Mr. Nash,

With reference to your letter dated August 15th concerning the arrival here without permit of Rudolph Herbert Israel Hirschfeld, I write to reply as follows.

According to the report received by the manager of the local N.Y.K. Office from his colleague at Kobe, the said party arrived in Kobe from Hamburg, Germany, en route to Balboa, Panama. However, his passage order per s.s. Rakuyo Maru of the N.Y.K. Line which was expected to reach Kobe in time for his departure was overdue. By the time of its arrival, the term of Hirschfeld's passport visa for transit through Japan was about to expire. Under the circumstances the said party approached the N.Y.K. at Kobe through the Jewish Committee in that port for permitting him to travel by m.v. Asama Maru to Shanghai.

In the meanwhile the Japanese Authorities allow the said party to stay in Japan only for 10 days immediately preceding his departure for Balboa provided that he obtain the new transit visa from our Consulate-General, the N.Y.K. understand. He has already paid for his passage to Balboa per s.s. Yasukuni Maru which is due to leave Kobe on October 28th.

Under the circumstances a tentative arrangement is made between this Consulate-General and the local N.Y.K. office that the shipping firm will obtain the passage for Hirschfeld on a boat which will bring him to his destination at the earliest date, the balance, if any, to be paid by him.

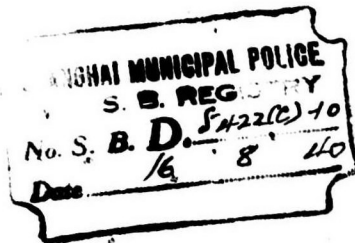
I would like to draw your attention to the fact that Hirschfeld is now staying in the International Settlement south of the Soochow Creek. The N.Y.K. is acquainted with his address.

Yours sincerely,

E.T. Nash, Esq.,
Acting Deputy Secretary,
Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

S. Ishiguro,
Consul.

P.



August 15, 1940.

S. Ishiguro, Esq.,
H.I.J.M. Consul for Japan,
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Ishiguro,

Jewish Refugees.

I enclose copy of a Police report dated
August 13 relative to the arrival without permit of
Rudolph Herbert Israel Hirschfeld.

You may be interested to know of this arrival
per N.Y.K. boat without a permit, and I shall be
grateful for an expression of your views in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

E. I. NASH

Assistant Secretary.

ra/
encl.

D. L. J. Pitt

1-4
10/18
7/5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 24200-10

Special Branch - S.I. Station,

REPORT

Date August 13, 1940.

Subject Central European Refugees - Rudolph Herbert Israel HIRSCHFELD.

Made by D.S.I. Pitts. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

*Copy to Mr.
Hass who,
if necessary,
will take
it's matter up
with L. J. M.
Consular
Authorities.*

R.D.F.

144

*copy sent 15.
14/8*

Copy of Police
Statement
Information.

R.D.F. forke.
D.C. (Sp. Br.)



*15
14/8*

Arriving in Shanghai from Kobe on August 4, 1940 in the N.Y.K. s.s. Asama Maru was one Herbert Israel Rudolph HIRSCHFELD. He is in possession of German Passport J. 13639 issued in Hamburg on July 24, 1939, which states he was born in Hamburg on January 15, 1921.

HIRSCHFELD claims he is a Jewish refugee, but despite the fact that he is holding a German "J" passport, the belief is held that he is a German Aryan.

At any rate the possession of an official German "J" passport officially brands him as a Jew and a refugee. Upon arrival in Shanghai he was in possession of U.S.\$2.00 and ¥15.00. No permission to land in Shanghai had been given him by any of the local authorities and accordingly he was not in possession of a landing permit.

He has no fixed abode and the Committee rightly refuse to have anything to do with him since nothing was known of him until his arrival here.

Article 4 of the regulations lays down that the shipping company - in this case the N.Y.K. Line - is responsible for verifying that a permit has been issued by the Police before a passage booking is made. In this instance this rule does not appear to have been fulfilled. HIRSCHFELD'S passport is being held by this office until such

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

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.....Station,

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Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

time that instructions are issued as to how this
matter should be disposed.

14/6

Ja. Pikes.

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

CONFIDENTIAL

May 27,

40.

Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

JEWISH REFUGEES.

Commandant Fabre has twice spoken to me on the subject of the admission of Jewish Refugees to Shanghai, and I forwarded to you a recent report on the subject, after a telephone conversation on May 24th.

I attach a report from Special Branch indicating that the French Authorities have taken action accordingly.

I am of opinion that we have reached saturation point, and a similar course of action may be advisable at once, or in the near future.

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

W/.

D. J. Potts

To see.

W. 28/5
Recd. 27/5

CONFIDENTIAL

May 27, 40.

**Central European Jews - French Police stop issuing immigration
Permits.**

In accordance with instructions received from the French Consulate-General, the French Police have ceased issuing immigration permits allowing European Jewish refugees to enter the French Concession.

This move was brought about by reason of the fact that far too many refugees are now residing in the French Concession which from an accommodation standpoint is practically fully occupied.

In addition it would appear that the French authorities are now exercising their powers to prevent any "fifth column" activities in the Concession that might be caused by the further influx of refugees, regarding many of whom details are difficult to secure until after their arrival here since they land in possession of U.S.\$400, which permits free entry into the Settlement (South of the Creek) and virtually into the French Concession.

KWC

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. S. B. D. 5422 (C) 10

S. 1, Special Branch Station 40

REPORT

Date May 27, 1940.

Subject. Central European Jews - French Police stop issuing immigration
Permits.

Made by. D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by. D. I. Crawford

In accordance with instructions received from the French Consulate-General, the French Police have ceased issuing immigration permits allowing European Jewish refugees to enter the French Concession.

This move was brought about by reason of the fact that far too many refugees are now residing in the French Concession which from an accommodation standpoint is practically fully occupied.

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Comm. of Police
Sir:

Immigration.

R. D. Forker
D. C. (Sp. Br.)

*No copies
yet sent
out.*

R. D. F.
27/5

C. 27

Ja. Pices

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY

DATE 27/5/40

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

May 24, 19 40.

To. **Secretary & Commissioner General,**
S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- S.B. D.5422(C)-10

Subject :- **Central European Jews - Immigration Affairs.**

Enclosures **Copy of a Police report.**

FM. 2
6, 90M-1-39
CTH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. D. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 5422 (C)-10

Section I, Special Branch 23

REPORT

Date May 23, 1940.

Subject Central European Jews - Immigration Affairs.

Made by D. S. Pitts.

Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

* See:-
Part 10 of this
file, "Control of
Immigration -
Revised Regulations"

Commr. of Police
Sir:
Information.

R. D. Forke.

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

13/
5.

Copy direct
to S. C. G.



INDEXED
(3.5)
DATE 23/ 5 40
In

Further to a report submitted by this office on May 2, 1940 I have to state that in the s.s. "Conte Rosso", ex-Europe, arriving in Shanghai on May 9, 1940, 213 refugees were disembarked. Of this number 47 were in possession of landing permits while the remainder, 166, were without permits but in possession of the equivalent of U.S.\$400.00 (U.S.\$100.00 for children), deposited with the Lloyd Triestino offices in Europe.

The above details fully confirm the anticipations voiced in the report of May 2, 1940 and since many of these arrivals, after examination, appear to be far from respectable types, the attention of the Council is again drawn to the fact that Shanghai would benefit considerably if Article (1) of the Regulations were amended to exclude refugees depositing landing money in Europe against their arrival here. If the money were deposited in Shanghai in the first instance, we would be better enabled to judge the merits of each individual case.

From the number of arrivals in the last Lloyd Triestino steamer it will be observed that nearly four times as many immigrants arrived in possession of landing money as those possessing permits. In other words no means exist for

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

controlling the quota of arrivals. Any Tom, Dick or Harry can land here provided he has the necessary funds and as many as a shipload can arrive with each and every steamer.

Accommodation is extremely difficult to find in Shanghai and with nearly four times as many people arriving as for those we issue permits, the problem is complicated fourfold.

Responsible, long standing members of the Jewish Community have expressed their private and unofficial opinions to the effect that future immigration should either be completely forbidden or the Regulations amended in such a manner to allow entry of only a few desirables from time to time.

Over 17,000 refugees are at present in Shanghai and when the prevailing economic situation is taken fully into consideration, it appears that local conditions will not be ameliorated by allowing further people to come.

If refugees are allowed to enter on permits alone, this measure will definitely act as a brake on the apparently never ceasing number of arrivals; if nothing is done to amend the regulations, then within a very short time, there will be no living quarters at all suitable for foreigners in either the Settlement (South of the Creek) or the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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.....Station,
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Subject.

Made by. Forwarded by.

French Concession.

These points have been stressed previously, but now the situation is becoming an acute problem.

There must be a limit to the number of refugees Shanghai can successfully absorb and it is the opinion of this office that the Council should take steps to impose a quota within the very near future.

In the report dated May 2, 1940 under the paragraph marked "SHIPPING COMPANIES" (page 7), mention was made that this office would be considerably assisted if local shipping companies could be advised by the Council that permits issued by this office are valid for four months only.

As far as is known no communication has yet been sent to the companies concerned by the Council authorities and it is respectfully asked that this matter be taken up without further delay.

In this connection, it is not out of place to mention that due to the good offices of the local Japanese authorities, arrangements have been made to facilitate the passage to Shanghai of refugees coming

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Date 19

- 4 -

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

from Europe via Siberia. This will mean that D.K.K. steamers from Dairen will soon be arriving here with large numbers of refugees. Since it is essential that all permits be returned to this office after the arrival of the immigrants concerned and since it is also necessary that these newcomers arriving on the strength of permits issued by this office register with the Police, it is respectfully requested that the Council, on behalf of the Committee, come to some arrangement with the D.K.K. Line whereby proper control is exercised over new arrivals. If such arrangements are not made ~~the~~ the entire system, as at present operated, will fail and details that are often required by many local authorities will be completely lacking.

It is superfluous to add that the Committee is not in a position to make these arrangements with the shipping company without proper support from the Council.



D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).



Council Chamber.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Shanghai,

April 26,

1940.

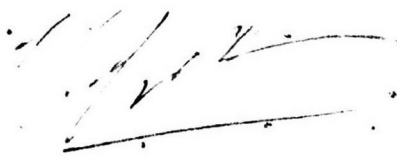
The Commissioner of Police.

Jewish Refugee - R. I. Gruenwald

Further to my K 38/1 of April 25, I enclose copy of a letter from Mr. E. Kann.

In view of the desirability of not risking a disturbance of the good relations with the Lloyd Triestino, I remain very reluctant to have to call upon them to return this refugee.

May I suggest that you depute a representative to discuss with Mr. Kann the possibilities of this refugee being maintained South of the Creek or being able to maintain himself.


Secretary & Commissioner General.

Encl:

GPR:



26 APR 1940
POLICE FORCE

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES
IN SHANGHAI

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

Embankment Building,
Shanghai, April 25, 1940.

E.T. Nash, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary,
S.M.C.

Dear Mr. Nash,

Re Richard I. Grunwald:

Referring to your inquiry over the phone and your memo of date I wish to say that, in my endeavour not to do injustice to the party referred to, I have made investigations regarding the affair, have obtained a verbal explanation from Grunwald and hold his written statement in the German language.

According to Grunwald's assertions an amount of U.S.\$690 was placed at the disposal of his wife by relatives in Sydney and New York. Of this sum \$290 was to serve as travelling expenses and \$400 as landing money here.

Grunwald himself was held in prison in Austria, but pardoned on condition that he emigrates at once. Thereupon his wife ceded her rights to the said deposit with the Lloyd Triestino to her husband. But the Lloyd Triestino retained the balance of U.S.\$400 there, an assertion which I have no means of verifying.

In his written statement Grunwald maintains that the Special Branch of the S. M. Police took his travelling ticket and his passport and is still holding both. He also states that on the ticket a remark can be found, according to which the \$400 needed upon landing in Shanghai, was on deposit with the head office of the Lloyd Triestino.

Since the ticket is supposed to be in the hands of the police, I think it would be simple to ascertain whether or not such a remark is to be found on the ticket. In the affirmative one ought not to doubt the bona fides of Grunwald. The latter declared in writing that the Lloyd in Trieste had told him that he could safely proceed to Shanghai.

Now as to remedial measures I should like to suggest the following:

- (a) Find out from Mr. Pitts whether or not the ticket of Grunwald bears a remark as to the existence of U.S.\$400 as landing money.
- (b) If yes, the money ought to be remitted here by cable at the expense of the Lloyd, who knows the regulations.
- (c) Possibly it might have been intended to use the money bringing out his wife; on this point I have no reliable information. In this case (although not in the spirit of the regulations) I should suggest to permit (as an exception).

the arrival of Mrs. Grunwald in Shanghai, for with U.S.\$400 both can start anew in life here.

- (d) Ask the Lloyd Triestino for a written explanation of the case, and if found unsatisfactory, point to the obligation of the steamship company to transport Grunwald back to Italy.

I should like to reiterate my verbal statement that my Committee would not object to place Grunwald in one of our Homes in Hongkew, until he can obtain funds from relatives in America. But the Japanese authorities will not permit this. On the other hand, we have no sufficient means to care for his maintenance in the Settlement.

According to the emphatic assertions of Grunwald he has acted bona fide, for (as he says) the funds were there when leaving, and he had the assurance of the Lloyd in Trieste that everything was alright. I hold the copy of a document from the public prosecutor in Austria, stating that Grunwald was liberated on certain conditions, one of which stipulates that he must not return again. If he does it means hell in the fullest sense of the word. As a foretaste they have already knocked out his front teeth.

So here we have a tragic case, possibly not entirely the fault of Grunwald. There will be no return steamer to Trieste until earliest May 12, so that there remains time to sympathetically consider the case and investigate its merits.

Needless to say, I shall continue to remain at your disposal for further investigation and information.

With compliments I beg to remain,

Very truly Yours,

E. Kann.



Council Chamber:

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Shanghai,

April 25,

1940.

The Commissioner of Police.

Jewish Refugee
R. I. Gruenwald.

With reference to your report of April 19,
I enclose copy of a letter dated April 24 from the
Lloyd Triestino.

I am inclined to favour this refugee being
permitted to stay, unless you are very strongly opposed.

As you are aware, the Council's powers to
prevent residence in Shanghai are very indefinite, and
in view of the Lloyd Triestino's general co-operation
with our refugee regulations I would prefer not to risk
trouble with them over this case and a possible challenge
of the Council's powers.

There remains, however, the question as to
whether this man will be a pauper, and I have asked
Mr. Kann to write me on the subject of his future
maintenance.



Secretary & Commissioner General.

Encl:

GPR:

25 APR 1940
POLICE FORCE

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

26, The Bund,

Shanghai, April 24, 1940.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

The Secretary & Commissioner General,
Council Chamber,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

MR. R. I. GRUENWALD.

In reply to your letter Ref. K. 38/1 of the 22nd instant, we are informed that the above was granted a passage by the s/s "Conte Verde" from Genoa on March 8th, on an advice to the effect that the Landing money of US\$400.00 had been deposited by relatives in Australia. Later on, when already on board, the aforesaid credit however was withdrawn by the Bank and transferred to Mr. Gruenwald's wife, a transaction over which our Company apparently had no control.

In these circumstances you will appreciate that our Company, while admitting a discrepancy, did not intentionally permit the embarkation on the s/s "Conte Verde" as regulations appear to have been complied with before completing passage arrangements.

Yours faithfully,

Lloyd Triestino.

April 22, 1940.

Lloyd Triestino,
26 The Bund,
Shanghai.

Gentlemen,

It has been reported to the Council by the Commissioner of Police that your Company permitted the embarkation on the s.s. "Conte Verde", which arrived here on April 4, of a refugee by the name of R. I. Gruenwald, notwithstanding that he had failed to comply with the regulations governing the entry of European refugees into Shanghai.

I have to request a full explanation of the action of your Company in permitting a breach of the regulations, in order that the Council may consider whether or not it should require the return of the refugee in question to the port of embarkation.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

G. Godfrey Phillips

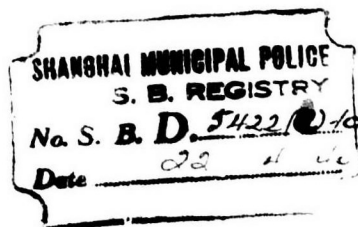
Secretary & Commissioner General.

GPR:



FILE
1022

J.5422(c)-10



April 19, 40.

Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

Subject:- Immigration - Central European Jews

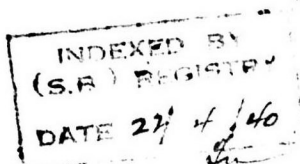
Following the Police reports forwarded on March 10, 1940, I forward herewith copy of a further report on the arrival of a German refugee by the name of R.I. Gruenwald on the s.s. "Conte Verde" on April 4, 1940.

In view of the bad faith shown in this case I have to suggest that the Lloyd Triestino be requested to return Gruenwald to Europe at their own expense.

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

WPY/.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S.P. REGISTRY

S. 1, Special Branch *Subst. 40*

REPORT

Date *April 16, 1940.*

Subject *Central European Jews - Immigration Affairs.*

Made by *D.S. Pitts* Forwarded by *D. I. Crawford*

Commr. of Police
Sir:
Information

R.D. Forker

D.C. (Sp. B.)

With reference to the two reports dated March 9, 1940 (flagged) submitted by this section on matters relating to the immigration of Jewish refugees, I have to report that the s.s. "Conte Verde" arrived in Shanghai on April 4, 1940 with 91 immigrants on board.

The arrangements made by the ship's staff for the collection of passports and listing of Jewish passengers were excellent and left nothing to be desired, save in one important respect, details of which follow.

It will be remembered (vide report of March 9, 1940) that Mr. VALENTINI of the local Lloyd Triestino office was informed on March 8, 1940 by D.S. Pitts, that in the event of one GRUENWALD arriving in Shanghai without landing-money or an immigration permit, he would not be allowed to land. The relevant facts in connection with this matter are outlined in the previous report. It should be mentioned here that when informed of the Police decision in regard to GRUENWALD'S travelling on the s.s. "Conte Verde", Mr. VALENTINI stated he would communicate immediately with the steamer's captain advising him to send this passenger back to Trieste.

As stated above the s.s. "Conte Verde" arrived here on April 4, 1940 and a list of 90 Jewish emigres

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(S.P.) REGISTRY

DATE *22/4/40*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Made by. Forwarded by

was handed over to the members of the local Refugee Committee with the necessary passports for purposes of checking. No delay was experienced on the steamer and passengers were able to leave very quickly.

GRUENWALD'S name did not appear on the list and since there was no reason to doubt that Messrs. Lloyd Triestino were doing their utmost to cooperate with us and thus eradicate previous signs of bad faith, it was not suspected that GRUENWALD was on board.

Subsequent enquiries, however, revealed that he had arrived on this steamer without the necessary landing money, i.e. U.S.\$400, or an immigration permit.

The fact that his name did not appear on the list of Jewish passengers compiled by the ship's officers leads one strongly to believe that Messrs. Lloyd Triestino should be held fully responsible for this irregularity, which is tantamount to deliberately flouting S.M.C. regulations.

This is the second occurrence of this kind, the first instance concerning one BENISCH (See report dated January 29, 1940 - flagged).

GRUENWALD was brought to this office on April 9, 1940 when he admitted that he had no

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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financial resources. He stated that he had been confined in a concentration camp in Austria until early 1939 when he was released and entered Italy, where he lived until embarking in the "Conte Verde". His wife, he averred, is still in Vienna. He claims that U.S.\$400 was deposited with the Lloyd Triestino in Trieste but that on account of certain difficulties which he is unable to explain clearly, the deposit money was transferred to his wife. His passage ticket bears the cancelled statement that U.S.\$400 had been deposited on his behalf.

I have gone into this matter very thoroughly but none of the local refugee organizations is at present prepared to guarantee that GRUENWALD will not become a public charge while it is not possible for them to place him in any of their homes in Hongkew since he has no permission from the Japanese authorities to live North of the Soochow Creek. The Refugee Committee, headed by Mr. KANN, deems it desirable that he be sent back to Europe.

I have interviewed Mr. VALENTINI of Messrs. Lloyd Triestino and he admits that a bad blunder has been made somewhere, but I do believe that the fault does not wholly lie with the local office.

Richard GRUENWALD is in possession of German

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Date 19

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

Passport & Passage
Ticket returned
to Mr. Pitts on
22-4-40

AK/rz
40

passport J.125512 issued in Vienna on April 26,
1939. Its validity expires on April 26, 1940.
The passport and passage ticket are forwarded
herewith.

It is respectfully suggested that arrangements
be made to return GRUENWALD to Europe at Messrs.
Lloyd Triestino's expense for, unless a firm stand
is made in this particular instance, there is every
possibility of further cases of this nature
occurring in the future.

CM

Jo. Pitts.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

K 38/1

19 MAR 1940
POLICE FORCE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Shanghai, March 16, 1940

REGISTRY

No. D. 5422 (C) - 10
21 3 40

The Secretary & Commissioner General,
Council Chamber,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

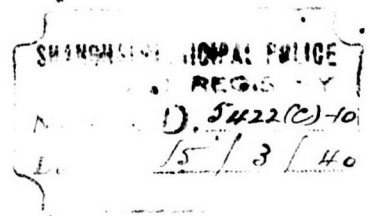
We are in receipt of your favour No. K 38/1 of the 12th inst., and regret having to learn that your Police Department should have had cause for complaint owing to inadequate arrangements in connection with the disembarkation of Jewish refugees.

We have enquired into the matter and would wish to assure you that there will be no recurrence of the inconveniences referred to and that everything will be done to ensure co-operation between our Staff on board and your Police Department.

Yours faithfully,

LLOYD TRIESTINO





P.

March 12,

40.

Messrs. Lloyd Triestino,
26 The Bund,
Shanghai.

Gentlemen,

The Police Department has drawn attention to the serious lack of co-operation and organization displayed by the officers of the S. S. "CONTE ROSSO" in connection with the disembarkation of Jewish refugees from Europe arriving in this steamer on March 8.

The efforts of the Jewish Committee and of the Police Department were considerably hampered by the absence of any means to distinguish between the refugees and other passengers. No separate and detailed lists of the Jewish refugee arrivals were available for this purpose, and the passports of the refugees had not been collected by the ship's officers.

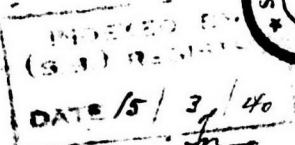
In inviting your co-operation to prevent the recurrence of the difficulties experienced by the Police on this occasion, I have to request that you will be so good as to devise a procedure to govern the future disembarkation of Jewish refugees which is satisfactory to the Special Branch of the Police Department.

I am, Gentlemen,

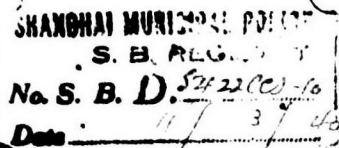
Your obedient Servant,

G. Godfrey Phillips

Secretary & Commissioner General.



lh.



Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

March 10, 1940

To. Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- D 5422(C)-10

Subject :- Central European Jews - Arrival of
s.s. "Conte Rosso" on March 8, 1940.
Central European Jews - immigration
affairs.

Enclosures Copies of Police reports.

FILE

CLK/.

LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 9, 1940

Subject Central European Jews - Arrival of s.s. "Conte Rosso"

on March 8, 1940

Made by D. S. Pitts

Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

I respectfully wish to draw your attention to the complete lack of cooperation and organization displayed by the Lloyd Triestino offices and the officers of the s.s. "Conte Rosso" arriving here on March 8, 1940 in matters relating to the disembarkation of Jewish refugees from Europe arriving in this steamer.

I had occasion to be present on this ship immediately upon berthing and observed that the responsible Committee representatives were in attendance to instruct refugees on board as to how they should proceed with matters relating to registration with the Police.

No separate and detailed lists of Jewish arrivals were available for the use of the Committee representatives while the passports of the refugees had not been collected by the ship's officers and were thus still in possession of the Jews themselves.

It is difficult to describe on paper the confusion that reigned. Several German Aryans, released from British internment camps in Singapore; were also on board, met by Mr. S. LAHRMANN, local Nazi leader. With no lists available showing who were refugees and who were not the representatives' duties were made even more difficult. With refugees in possession of German, Polish, Czechoslovakian and Danzig passports and with bonafide residents of

Comm. of Pass.
S.1

R. D. York

D. C. (Sp. Br.)



INDEXED BY
(S. B.) REGISTRY
DATE 11/3/40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Forwarded by

Shanghai also of those nationalities also arriving, the entire question of sorting out refugees from non-refugees was extremely complicated. Suffice to say that certain of the refugees left the steamer without handing over their passports to the Committee's representatives who finished their duties between 1 a.m. - 2 a.m., March 9, 1940, at which time the last batch of refugees left the ship.

Some 150 refugees arrived but the exact number is at present unknown.

I cannot blame the Committee but the Lloyd Triestino must be reminded that they are solely responsible for assisting the Police and Committee in matters relating to the immigration of refugees arriving by their steamers.

Ja. Pires

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 5422(D)-10

Section 1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 9, 1940.

Subject. Central European Jews - immigration affairs.

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by

Commr. of Police.

Si

1. from

R. J. Pitts

D.C. (Sp. Br.)

During the morning and afternoon of March 8, 1940, Mr. E. VALENTINI of the Lloyd Triestino Line, telephoned this office and intimated that one GRUENWALD, an emigrant from Germany, was arriving in the s.s. "Conte Rosso" between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. the same day. He was in possession of neither a landing permit nor the requisite U.S. \$400, stated Mr. VALENTINI, who asked whether arrangements could be made to allow him to disembark despite the fact that such a procedure was not in accordance with the existing regulations relating to immigration.

These facts were immediately placed before the D.C. (Special Branch) who just as quickly passed them to Mr. E. T. NASH, Assistant Secretary, Shanghai Municipal Council. Instructions were finally given that since no local Jewish Committee would undertake the responsibility of supporting GRUENWALD he was not to be allowed ashore and was to leave Shanghai in the same steamer as he arrived.

At 5.30 p.m. D.S. Pitts proceeded to the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf and there met Mr. VALENTINI. These two persons went on board the "Conte Rosso" and the captain was immediately asked to produce the person of GRUENWALD. The captain replied that no such person was on his ship whereupon Mr. VALENTINI explained that Lloyd Triestino in Trieste had wired him earlier that day that a mistake had been made in issuing GRUENWALD a ticket. The captain still maintained

S.C.G.



INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 11 / 3 / 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date..... 19

Subject.....

-2-

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

that no person named GRUENWALD was on board.

Further investigation and enquiries on board and in the Lloyd Triestino offices then cleared the situation, it being realized by Mr. VALENTINI that GRUENWALD had left Trieste in the s.s. "Conte Verde" on March 8, 1940 and therefore would not arrive in Shanghai until some 24-28 days hence.

Mr. VALENTINI was informed that GRUENWALD would not be permitted to land in Shanghai unless he was in possession of a permit or the necessary landing money.

This point is brought to your notice as an instance of the lackadaisical manner in which Lloyd Triestino cooperate in assisting this office in matters relating to immigration matters.

Ja. Pikes.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

JAPANESE CONSULATE GENERAL
Shanghai.

28 MAY 1940
POLICE FORM

May 27th,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY	
No. S. B. D.	5422(C) 10
Date	28 5 40

E. T. Nash, Esquire,
Assistant Secretary,
S. M. C. Secretariat,
SHANGHAI.

Dear Mr. Nash,

With reference to your letter addressed to our Consul Mr. Ishiguro under the date of May 15, he instructed me before his rather abrupt departure for Nanking today to convey to you his appreciation of your kind and very useful information, and to reply to you as follows.

- (1) The number of permits issued to date and still valid totals 874, covering the same number of beneficiaries.
- (2) The provisions of our regulations governing entry of refugees North of the Creek are in force unaltered since last October.
- (3) Besides the recommendation of the Jewish Committee, the Japanese Naval Authorities conduct the investigation into the financial competency of the applicants, viz. relatives of the prospective entrants.

Yours sincerely,

(Sg.) M. SHIBATA

D. S. Roth

To see

Roth 22/5
J.S. 30/5

P.

May 15,

40.

S. Ishiguro, Esq.,
H. I. J. M. Consulate General,
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Ishiguro,

You will remember that at the time we reached an agreement as to the regulations governing the entry of European Refugees into Shanghai, it was suggested that from time to time we might exchange particulars as to the number of entries permitted by our two Authorities under the regulations. Accordingly, for your information I have to inform you that the number arriving by virtue of monetary qualifications is 439, and the number of valid permits issued up to May 15 is 812 covering 1213 persons. Of the 1213 persons entitled to enter under permit, only 240 have arrived. The total of arrivals under the regulations up to May 15 is therefore 679.

In requesting that we may be favoured with particulars of the entries permitted North of the Creek under the regulations, I have to allude to references in the local refugee newspapers to the possible issue by your Consulate-General of a very considerable number of entry permits.

In order that some measure of correspondence may be maintained in the effective application of the regulations governing entry of refugees North and South of the Creek, I should be very grateful if we may be informed (1) as to the number of permits issued by your Consulate-General under the regulations and the number of persons covered, (2) as to the present provisions of your regulations governing entry of refugees North of the Creek, and (3) as to whether you are still maintaining the original requirement that the economic sufficiency of new entrants or their local relatives should be ensured by investigation therein by the Refugee Committee.

Thanking you for your continued kind co-operation in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

E. I. NASH

Assistant Secretary.



A handwritten signature, possibly 'E. I. Nash', is written over a circular official stamp. The stamp contains the text 'H.I.J.M. CONSULATE GENERAL' and 'SHANGHAI' around a central emblem.

May

9

40.

Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

I forward herewith a letter addressed to the Consul for Japan by Mr. E. Kann exposing the wholesale issue of immigration permits to European Jewish refugees by the Japanese Consular Authorities. The Police cannot verify all that is stated in the letter but it is common conversation amongst Jewish refugees that a large number of permits have recently been issued by the Japanese Consular Authorities. Mr. Kann requests that his letter be treated confidentially.

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

DATE 8/5/40

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

25th April 1940

C o p y .

S. Ishiguro, Esq.,
Consul for Japan,
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Ishiguro,

Re: Immigration

From the "8-Uhr Abendblatt", an emigrant evening paper, of April 23, I learn that 1,000 immigration permits for Hongkew residence are about to be issued. The issue of 20th April of the same paper contains a notice, telling applicants when to apply (according to the alphabet) to the Japanese Consulate General for delivery of the landing permits already referred to. All these applications were submitted without the intermediary of our Committee, so that the latter was not enabled to investigate the bona fides of the applicants; nor could we examine the prospects of the new arrivals to make a living in Shanghai.

While welcoming the idea to help people to get out from Central Europe and enable them to start life afresh in a new land, we feel apprehensive as to the ability of the newcomers to stand on their own feet. Since November last year, when immigration was again permitted under certain restrictions, our Committee has carefully examined the statements made in writing by applicants and has invariably passed on such requests only, which contained a fair chance that the newcomers will not become a burden to either our Committee, or to the Shanghai community at large.

Recently the Electioneering Association, consisting of representatives of a body without juridical standing, has inaugurated a campaign for the issue of immigration permits. We have no desire whatsoever to either criticise, nor to interfere in any way with the decisions of your Consulate General in this respect. On the contrary, we remain thankful for the great kindness you have displayed towards the unfortunate masses of citizens who are forced to abandon their homes. But on the other hand, I feel dutibound to place on record that:

(a) our Committee cannot accept responsibility for the bona fides of both the applicants and the immigrants, as long as the applications have not been passing through our hands for examination of the statements contained therein.

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

- 2 -

(b) that, in the event of emigrants arriving here without means - especially if this happens in large numbers - our Committee will most likely be unable to take them to the Homes and maintain them there for a lengthy period of time.

Bringing to your notice for your kind consideration the contents of this last paragraph is really the main purpose of this letter. The means at our disposal are dwindling as time goes on and I fear that we should not be able to cope with the requirements of a large mass of people landing here without means and being unable to care for their own support.

This does not mean that our Committee does not want to see an increase in the size of the refugee population here. As a matter of fact, we at all times welcome the growth of the emigrants colony in China and shall gladly place our advice and assistance at its disposal. But what circumstances demand is that newcomers ought to be able to stand on their own feet and not be dependent upon the very slender monetary resources of our Committee.

I thought it advisable to bring to your kind notice these actualities and desire to thank you once more for the very helpful consideration which you hitherto have been good enough to devote to a really worthy cause.

Believe me, dear Mr. Ishiguro,

Very sincerely yours,

signed: E. Kann

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch OFFICE

• FILE NO. D 5422 (C) - 10

CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES

REGULATIONS ON NON-JEWISH
ENTRIES

[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"MACKINNON'S"

All communications to be addressed:—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
AGENTS:
B. I. S. N. Co., LTD.
SHANGHAI.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

Shanghai, 7th October 1940.

PLEASE NOTE THAT ALL CORRESPONDENCE
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED —
POST OFFICE BOX No. 354
SHANGHAI.
CHINA.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

EUROPEAN REFUGEES

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th instant and would confirm having received a letter from the Acting Deputy Secretary, S.M.C., dated October 2nd 1940 regarding the above subject, which we are passing on to our Managing Agents in Calcutta.

We are, Dear Sir,

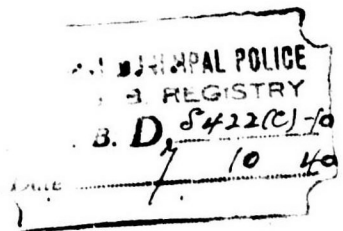
Yours faithfully,

Pro. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,

Arthur J. Rie
Agents.

AWHE/YMY.





October 5, 40.

Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.,
Agents,
British India S.N. Co., Ltd.,
27 The Bund,
Shanghai.

Gentlemen,

I regret the delay in replying to your letter dated September 6, 1940 but the matter was referred to the Secretary and Commissioner General. I trust you have now received the Acting Deputy Secretary's letter dated October 2, 1940.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

Sd. K. M. Bourne.
Commissioner of Police.

JES.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"MACKINNON'S"

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

All communications to be addressed to:-
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
AGENTS:
B. I. S. N. Co., LTD.
SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, 3rd October 1940.

PLEASE NOTE THAT ALL CORRESPONDENCE
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:-
POST OFFICE BOX No. 354
SHANGHAI
CHINA

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

ENTRY OF EUROPEAN REFUGEES INTO SHANGHAI

We do not appear to have received a reply from
you to our letter of 6th ultimo, copy attached, and shall
be glad if you will let us have a reply at your early
convenience.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Pro. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,

Arthur Mackenzie
Agents.

AWHE/YMY.

(C O P Y)

SHANGHAI

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

6th September 1940.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

ENTRY OF EUROPEAN REFUGEES INTO SHANGHAI

We attach copy of a letter we have received from our Managing Agents in Calcutta regarding the entry of European Refugees into Shanghai and we shall be glad if you would kindly furnish us with the information they require in this connection.

Yours faithfully,

Pro. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,

(Signed) A.W. Hay-Edie

Agents.

(COPY)

CALCUTTA

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

16th August 1940.

Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

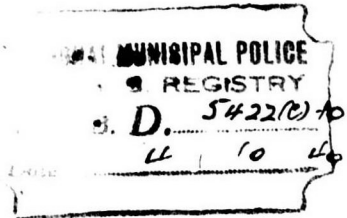
We would refer you to our letter of 1st ultimo acknowledging receipt of your telegram of the 28th of June last reading :

"Do not accept European refugees to Shanghai
"without entry permit issued by Shanghai Municipal
"Police"

We referred this question to the Government of India and Government of Bengal, Home Departments, with a view to obtaining a definition of the term "European refugees". The latter department now advise us that the term appears to be rather wide and suggest that as no precise definition is known to the Provincial Government, the Shanghai Authorities might be requested to define the term used by them. We shall therefore be obliged if you will approach the Shanghai Municipal Police in order to obtain some definition of the term "European refugees" and pass this on to us at your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,
Pro. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,
(Signed)
Managing Agents.

P.



October 2,

40..

Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.,
 Agents
 British India S. N. Co., Ltd.,
 27 The Bund,
 SHANGHAI.

Gentlemen,

I have to refer to your letter of September 6, addressed to the Commissioner of Police, enquiring as to the definition of the term European Refugees for the purposes of enforcement of the Council's regulations of June 1, 1940, copy of which I enclose, relating to the entry of European Refugees into the International Settlement of Shanghai South of the Soochow Creek.

I have to inform you that the regulations in question are designed to prevent the entry into the Settlement of all destitutes, including refugees who were emigrating from Europe in large numbers.

In practice the application of these regulations to persons wishing to travel to Shanghai has been left to the Shipping Companies at Ports of proposed departure. No exact definition of the term has previously been asked for by the Shipping Companies.

All National Authorities and Shipping Companies have willingly co-operated to ensure that the Council's regulations shall achieve the end designed, namely to prevent European destitutes of any nationality whatever from entering the Settlement and becoming a burden upon local charity.

I am, Gentlemen,
 Your obedient Servant,

E. T. NASH

Acting Deputy Secretary.

Encl:

GPR:



September

27,

40.

Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

Subject - European Refugees.

I forward herewith copy of a letter received from the British India Steam Navigation Company together with copy of a Police report.

As the matter is one of policy the file is referred to you for necessary action.

Sd. K. M. Bourne

Commissioner of Police.

FILE

CSC.

British Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. 9th September 1940.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir;

ENTRY OF EUROPEAN REFUGEES INTO SHANGHAI

We attach copy of a letter we have received from our Managing Agents in Calcutta regarding the entry of European Refugees into Shanghai and we shall be glad if you would kindly furnish us with the information they require in this connection.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Pro. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,

(Signed)

Agents.

Certified true copy

17. 

CALCUTTA

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

By Air Mail

16th August 1940.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

We would refer you to our letter of 1st ultimo acknowledging receipt of your telegram of the 28th of June last reading:

"Do not accept European refugees to Shanghai
"without entry permit issued by Shanghai Municipal
"Police"

We referred this question to the Government of India and Government of Bengal, Home Departments, with a view to obtaining a definition of the term "European refugees". The latter department now advise us that the term appears to be rather wide and suggest that as no precise definition is known to the Provincial Government, the Shanghai Authorities might be requested to define the term used by them. We shall therefore be obliged if you will approach the Shanghai Municipal Police in order to obtain some definition of the term "European refugees" and pass this on to us at your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,
Pro. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,
(Signed)....
Managing Agents.

Certified true copy



Special Branch - S.I.

September 26, 1940.

Central European Refugees - Communication from P. & O. Line.

The expression "European Refugees"^{SS}

as mentioned in the attached communication and enclosure is, however one looks at it, a term of considerable elasticity. When the Municipal Council framed the regulations relating to the immigration into Shanghai of "European refugees," it did so for the purpose of preventing unhindered ingress into Shanghai of Europeans rendered destitute through the machinations of militarists dominating the Central European stage. This applied particularly and practically to Europeans of Jewish faith who had been stripped of their wealth and belongings following the incidence of certain anti-Semitic decrees in areas occupied by the above mentioned factions.


The Municipal regulations were put into effect in October 1939 when Shanghai was gradually being inundated by the unrestricted influx of German and Austrian Jews, many of whom on arrival here, were penniless and forced to become inmates of refugee camps in order to exist. As a result of the effect these unfortunates were having on the local economic structure, the regulations were enforced for the primary purpose of ensuring that no further destitute Central European (e.g. German, Austrian, Czech, Polish, Danzig, etc.) Jews were allowed to enter Shanghai.

The regulations did not and do not apply to non-Jewish nationals of the countries mentioned higher. above

In practice, therefore, the expression
"European refugees" as interpreted by this office in
the light of the Regulations, can be summed up as :-

"Persons^s of Jewish faith or race resident in
a Central European Country or area, desirous
of setting down in Shanghai in order to
escape political oppression resulting from
their religious beliefs."

Certified true copy



CSC.

MEMO.

C.P. Sir,

This is a matter of policy & Mr. Hash, Secretariat, has correspondence with, & views expressed by Consuls & Committees.

I suggest this file be passed to Mr. Hash with a request that he reply to Mr. Hems.

B. I. S. H. Co. Ltd.

R. D. P. H.

D.C. Special Branch.

36/9.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch

REPORT

Date. September 26, 40

Subject. Central European Refugees - Communication from P. & O. Line.

Made by. D.S.I. Pitts Forwarded by D.S.I. Logan

The expression "European refugees" as mentioned in the attached communication and enclosure is, however one looks at it, a term of considerable elasticity. When the Municipal Council framed the regulations relating to the immigration into Shanghai of "European refugees," it did so for the purpose of preventing unhindered ingress into Shanghai of Europeans rendered destitute through the machinations of militarists dominating the Central European stage. This applied particularly and practically to Europeans of Jewish faith who had been stripped of their wealth and belongings following the incidence of certain anti-Semitic decrees in areas occupied by the above mentioned factions.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

2

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

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of settling down in Shanghai in order to
escape political oppression resulting from
their religious beliefs."

D. S. I.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

1/2
26/9

INDEXED BY
(S. S.) REGISTRY
DATE 26/9/40
h

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"MACKINNON'S"

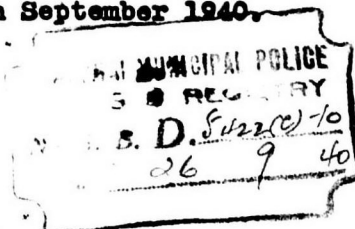
All communications to be addressed:-
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
AGENTS:
B. I. S. N. Co., LTD.
SHANGHAI.

PLEASE NOTE THAT ALL CORRESPONDENCE
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED:-
POST OFFICE BOX No. 354
SHANGHAI
CHINA.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. *OK*
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

Acknowledged, form *E*
Central Reg. 8191140

6th September 1940.



The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

ENTRY OF EUROPEAN REFUGEES INTO SHANGHAI

We attach copy of a letter we have received from our Managing Agents in Calcutta regarding the entry of European Refugees into Shanghai and we shall be glad if you would kindly furnish us with the information they require in this connection.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Pro. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,

Arthur Mackenzie
Agents.

AWHE/YMY.

(COPY)

CALCUTTA

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

By Air Mail

16th August 1940.

Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

We would refer you to our letter of 1st ultimo acknowledging receipt of your telegram of the 28th of June last reading :

"Do not accept European refugees to Shanghai
"without entry permit issued by Shanghai Municipal
"Police"

We referred this question to the Government of India and Government of Bengal, Home Departments, with a view to obtaining a definition of the term "European refugees". The latter department now advise us that the term appears to be rather wide and suggest that as no precise definition is known to the Provincial Government, the Shanghai Authorities might be requested to define the term used by them. We shall therefore be obliged if you will approach the Shanghai Municipal Police in order to obtain some definition of the term "European refugees" and pass this on to us at your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,
Pro. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,
(Signed)
Managing Agents.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Speciel Branch OFFICE

FILE NO. 25422(C) - 10

SUBJECT:

CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES

EXPULSIONS

[illegible]

5422(C)10
9 8 44

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

August 7, 1941.

To **Secretary & Commissioner General,**
S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- **D. 5422/C.10.**

Subject :- **Central European Refugees - Proposed
Expulsion from the Hongkew Area of
Certain Jewish Refugees.**

Enclosures **Copy of a Police report.
For information.**

9 8 44



CSC.

Special Branch.

August 6, 1941.

**Central European Refugees - Proposed
Expulsion from the Hongkew Area of
Certain Jewish refugees.**

With reference to the contents of the attached article appearing in the North-China Daily News of August 6, 1941, enquiries reveal that the Japanese authorities do not yet contemplate taking action as indicated in the initial paragraph of the article, the matter at the moment merely being "Under consideration." In this connection your attention is drawn to a report submitted by this office on July 14, 1941 under the heading of "CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES - Registration of Jewish Refugees in Hongkew area."

It is a fact that the majority of refugee criminals are residents of the Hongkew area but their crimes have invariably been petty ones whilst taking into consideration the Jewish refugee population in Shanghai the number of criminals is an extremely small one. What is exactly meant by the Japanese authorities when they refer to "undesirable elements" is not quite clear since they themselves have been responsible for allowing numerous immigrants to enter Shanghai and Hongkew without first being in possession of the necessary immigration permits. (See report of July 14, 1941).

The article refers to an interview given the newspaper by a refugee named SOMMER who is described as "a prominent refugee resident of Shanghai." SOMMER likes to think himself prominent but in actual

fact he is a long way from that. His reputation is by no means of the best and what reasons he has for stating "that he spoke on behalf of twelve to thirteen thousand Jewish and other refugees in Hongkew...." is a complete mystery to anybody who has the slightest knowledge of local refugee affairs. He is not a member of any committee connected with any refugee organization in Shanghai.

One point that SOMMER mentions is of interest. He states that the Japanese Naval Landing Party invited the assistance of a sub-committee comprising persons such as Messrs. Lewin, Weinberger, Wachaner, Kardegg and Lesser in weeding out "undesirables." Apart from Lewin, editor of the "Shanghai Jewish Chronicle," the other persons mentioned are all members of the newly formed Board of Directors of the Juedische Gemeinde, an organization that is regarded as a joke in competent refugee circles. Why the Japanese authorities imagine that such gentlemen as these individuals can assist them in their proposed action is beyond our comprehension for from contact made by this office over a considerable period with these persons they are by no means qualified to speak with authority on refugee matters.

As matters stand it is strongly suspected that the Juedische Gemeinde with which these persons are connected is doing its utmost to create for itself

a position that will eventually usurp the functions now properly conducted by the I.C. Committee and Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai. In other words they - the directors - are trying to make salaried positions for themselves as a result of political machinations.

The matter will be closely watched and in the event of new information coming to light a further report will be submitted immediately.

Certified true copy.

R. H. Handaria

cc.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

5422(c)-10
9 8 11

Special Branch

Station. File No. Date August 6, 1941.

SUBJECT: Central European Refugees - Proposed
Expulsion from the Hongkew Area of
Certain Jewish refugees.

With reference to the contents of the attached article appearing in the North-China Daily News of August 6, 1941, enquiries reveal that the Japanese authorities do not yet contemplate taking action as indicated in the initial paragraph of the article, the matter at the moment merely being "under consideration." In this connection your attention is drawn to a report submitted by this office on July 14, 1941 under the heading of 'CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES - Registration of Jewish Refugees in Hongkew area.' (Attached and flagged).

It is a fact that the majority of refugee criminals are residents of the Hongkew area but their crimes have invariably been petty ones whilst taking into consideration the Jewish refugee population in Shanghai the number of criminals is an extremely small one. What is exactly meant by the Japanese authorities when they refer to "undesirable elements" is not quite clear since they themselves have been responsible for allowing numerous immigrants to enter Shanghai and Hongkew without first being in possession of the necessary immigration permits. (See report of July 14, 1941).

The article refers to an interview given the newspaper by a refugee named SOMMER who is described as "a prominent refugee resident of Shanghai." SOMMER likes to think himself prominent but in actual

Comm. of Police.
Sir,
Information

Y. Sharma
A. C. (S. B.)



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date.

SUBJECT:

2

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As matters stand it is strongly suspected that the Juedische Gemeinde with which these persons are connected is doing ^{its} utmost to create for itself

Surrogate

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT: 3

a position that will eventually usurp the functions now properly conducted by the I.C. Committee and Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai. In other words they the directors - are trying to make salaried positions for themselves as a result of political machinations.

The matter will be closely watched and in the event of new information coming to light a further report will be submitted immediately.

J. A. Piers

D.S.I.

AMH/8
A.C. (Special Branch)

Expulsion of Certain Jews From Hongkew Proposed

THE expulsion of a certain percentage of the Jewish refugee community in Japanese-controlled areas is being seriously studied at the present moment, stated Commander N. Hazama, the Navy spokesman, at the Japanese press conference yesterday. As a result of these investigations, he continued it is probable that some of the more undesirable characters will be expelled, although it is as yet uncertain when this will take place.

The underlying motive of this new step on the part of the Japanese authorities, Commander Hazama explained, was connected with the desire for the stabilization of living conditions in the Jewish refugee colony north of the Creek. It appears that quite a number of the refugees, mostly comprised of the undesirable element, entered Hongkew without the necessary permits and are said to be affecting the rentals and food-prices in the Jewish area. Fearing that discontent on the part of the lawful residents may lead to active disturbances between the two factors, thus further detracting from the peace and order of the Hongkew area, the Japanese authorities are seeking to preserve the welfare of the Jewish refugees by removing all undesirable characters, the Navy spokesman asserted.

No Measure of Force

He further stressed the fact that no measure of force will accompany the expulsions. "These will be carried out only through the initiative of the Jewish Residents Association," he stated.

Questioned as to where the undesirables will go after they have been expelled from Japanese-controlled areas, Commander Hazama replied that this point had not as yet been considered by the authorities.

Protest Delivered

News of impending Japanese action to weed out "undesirables" among the Jewish refugee community in Hongkew and Wayside has caused considerable alarm in that community, according to Mr. L. Sommer, editor of the "Far Eastern Commercial Telegraph" and a prominent refugee resident in Shanghai, who, yesterday, delivered a written protest to the Japanese authorities against the proposed action.

In an interview with a representative of the "North-China Daily News," Mr. Sommer pointed out that the proposed Japanese step had been foreshadowed by an article that had appeared in the "Shanghai Jewish Chronicle," in which it was stated that officials of the Japanese Naval Landing Party had invited some members of the Jewish refugee community, including Messrs. O. Levine, editor of the "Shanghai Jewish Chronicle," Mr. Weinberger, dismissed refugee camp chief, Wachner, Dr. Kardegt and Dr. Lessner, to act as a sub-committee to work with the Japanese Naval Landing Party in weeding out "undesirables."

In the article, Mr. Sommer went on, it was pointed out that Jewish refugees without permits to live in Hongkew would be deported immediately after investigations by the sub-committee, which would also report to the Japanese Naval Landing Party as to whether or not certain Jewish refugees were desirable.

S.M.C. Not Consulted

According to Mr. Sommer, who stated that he spoke on behalf of twelve to thirteen thousand Jewish and other refugees in Hongkew, the men who had been approached by the Japanese to form a sub-committee, were not entitled to represent the whole of the Hongkew refugee community. Most of them, he said, did not reside in Hongkew and, he added, they had not consulted other Jewish leaders.

Furthermore, the proposed Japanese action was illegal, Mr. Sommer stated, as there had been no approaches to the Shanghai Municipal Council—Hongkew being part of the International Settlement—nor had any appointed Jewish body in Shanghai been approached on the proposed Japanese action.

Mr. Sommer added that he felt such unilateral if carried out, would tend to increase tension in Shanghai.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

AUG 6 1941

SHANGHAI TIMES.
AUG 6 1941.

Undesirable Refugees To Be Expelled

Nippon Navy Spokesman
Says Investigations
Now Proceeding

Undesirable Jewish elements now residing in Japanese-occupied territory will be expelled after due investigations have been concluded, Commander Hazama, the Japanese Navy spokesman, revealed yesterday afternoon at the regular weekly press conference. Expulsion will be made regardless of whether the Jews concerned hold permits of entry or not, he explained.

When asked as to how the measure will be carried out, the spokesman pointed out that it will depend upon the discretion of the Jewish Refugee Residents Association with which the Japanese authorities are understood to be negotiating on the matter.

Commander Hazama said that the increase in rents and cost of commodities in the Wayside and Hongkew areas are partly due to the influx of Jews who had not obtained any permits from the proper authorities. The presence of undesirable elements in the district affects peace and order in the community, he declared, adding that their expulsion would be beneficial to the Jewish community as a whole.

The spokesman also stated that each individual case is being treated separately in the course of investigations now underway. Asked as to when the expulsions would begin he answered that it would entirely depend upon the results of the inquiry and the action to be taken by the Jewish Refugee Residents Association.



on 5/15/41
1. Under copy sent to
all cells for report
required by Bureau
8/8

CHINA PRESS

AUG 6 1941

Undesirables Undanted

Jews Without Permits To Be Expelled

The Japanese Naval Landing Party is considering expelling undesirable Jewish refugees from Japanese-controlled areas, Commander Hazama, Japanese Naval spokesman, revealed yesterday.

Commander Hazama stated that the expulsion problem is now being investigated but did not know when the expulsion of the undesirable Jewish emigres would occur.

Investigation was said to be taking place because many Jewish refugees have entered Hongkew without permits. This allegedly led to the question of rentals and food in the Jewish area, with fears being expressed that prices would be forced up because of the influx. It was feared that this in turn would create disturbances between legally and illegally entered Jews.

Commander Hazama stressed the fact that should expulsions be made they would be made by the Jewish Residents Association here—not by the Japanese. Moreover, no force would be used in carrying out expulsion orders.

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch OFFICE

FILE NO. 25422(c)-10

SUBJECT:

CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES

REGISTRATION IN
HONGKONG AREA

[illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
No. 5422(2) to
Date 17 7 41
Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.
July 15, 19 41.

To **Secretary & Commissioner General,**
S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- **S.B. D.8149-F.22**

Subject :- **Central European Refugees - Registration of Jewish Refugees in Hongkew area.**

Enclosures **Copy of a Police report.
(for information).**

CLK/.
FILE

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 17/ 7/ 41

Special Branch,

July 14, 1941.

**CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES - Registration
of Jewish Refugees in Hongkew area.**

With reference to the contents of the attached report which appeared in all local foreign newspapers the Japanese Naval Landing Party is, as stated, making a periodical registration of refugees residing in Hongkew. As far as can be seen this registration affects this office in two ways only, viz:

- 1) There are and have been a number of refugees who have entered Shanghai by virtue of a Settlement Immigration Certificate. They have all been warned that they must reside in the Settlement, South of Soochow Creek, but it has been observed on occasions that after a short period of residence South of the Creek they go North of the Creek to take up their domicile. As far as possible, we have instructed these persons to leave Hongkew for abodes South of the Creek and generally our instructions have been complied with. We have no power, however, to make them remove from North to South of the Creek.
- 2) As mentioned many times previously certain Japanese shipping concerns have transported to Shanghai refugees without permits. The majority of these refugees are residing North of the Creek and the stand is maintained that since they arrived here without permission from the Council they should be the worry of the Japanese authorities.

Refugees, apart from those at present in Vladivostock or Japan en route to Shanghai, can now only travel to Shanghai via Portugal or Marseilles.

Certified true copy.

H. H. H. H. H.
CLK/.

Translation of an article which appeared in Russian newspaper "SLOVO" on 4-6-41. Edited & Published by Mr. I.M. Altadukoff, 238 Avenue du Roi Albert

REGISTRATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES
IN HONGKONG.

Yesterday it was announced by representatives of the Japanese authorities that all Jewish refugees residing in Hongkew and Wayside districts must register with the Japanese authorities.

The registration will be carried out in order to establish the identity of each person residing in the said districts, a special attention being paid to the question as to criminal antecedents any of the refugees may possibly have. Besides, the registration will show if all Jewish refugees residing in Wayside and Hongkew districts had the necessary permits to enter Shanghai.

It is expected that the regulations governing the admission of Jewish refugees in our port will be revised in the near future.

Certified true copy.



CLK/.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

No. G. B. D. 5422(2)-10

Date 17 7 41

REPORT

Special Branch

Station. File No.

Date

July 14, 1941.

SUBJECT: CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES - Registration of Jewish Refugees in Hongkew area.

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- 2) As mentioned many times previously certain Japanese shipping concerns have transported to Shanghai refugees without permits. The majority of these refugees are residing North of the Creek and the stand is maintained that since they arrived here without permission from the Council they should be the worry of the Japanese authorities.

The remarks of the last paragraph are interesting in that Refugees, apart from those at present in Vladivostock or Japan en route to Shanghai, can now only travel to Shanghai via Portugal or Marseilles.

J. Dicks

D.S.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

S.C.G.



Commr. of Police.

Sir:

Information

J. Dicks
A.C. (Sp. Br.)

Emir

12/14/7

1849 F22
7-7-41
Translation of an article which appeared in Russian newspaper "SLOVO" on 4-6-41. Edited & Published by Mr. I.M. Altadukoff, 238 Avenue du Roi Albert.

MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES
IN HONGKEW

D 8422 (C) 10
17 7-41

Sp Br
If true you
might put up a
short report for
SAC G.

Yesterday it was announced by representatives of the Japanese authorities that all Jewish refugees residing in Hongkew and Wayside districts must register with the Japanese authorities.

The registration will be carried out in order to establish the identity of each person residing in the said districts, a special attention being paid to the question as to criminal antecedents any of the refugees may possibly have. Besides, the registration will show if all Jewish refugees residing in Wayside and Hongkew districts had the necessary permits to enter Shanghai.

It is expected that the regulations governing the admission of Jewish refugees in our port will be revised in the near future.

will hardly
be necessary
now with
Chinese
route closed



L.B. (C & S B)

ac. (S B)
Information

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information
[Signature]
A. C. (Sp. Br.)

7/5

SI vide remarks of
Cap. Pearson
7/9

AS 1. Pitts
please by 9/7

[illegible]

K 38/1

POLICE FORCE
FOR INFORMATION

SEP. 1941

**COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES
IN SHANGHAI**

7 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai, September 4, 1941

G. Godfrey Phillips, Esq.,
Secretary & Commissioner General,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

On Friday afternoon, the 30th of August, a cablegram reached me from the Jewish Community at Kobe informing me that 350 Polish refugees were on the "Asama Maru" en route to Shanghai and would arrive the following day, and requesting us to receive them at the wharf and to make arrangements for their board and lodging while in Shanghai.

My Committee was much perturbed and harrassed endeavouring to discover suitable quarters for their reception. As we were unable to find sufficient accommodation, we arranged with the Committee of the Beth Aharon Synagogue (Museum Road) to receive 100 of the refugees and to allow them to live in the Synagogue premises until we could make further arrangements. The Shanghai Jewish Club took charge of 29 men. The remainder we arranged to house at our Pingliang Home. The following day Captain Herzberg, our executive officer, received a telephonic communication from Captain Inuzuka, three hours before the expected arrival of the boat, stating that under no circumstance would the Japanese Landing Party allow the Polish Refugees an assylum in Hongkew. As soon as Captain Herzberg communicated this information to me, I went to see Captain Inuzuka, accompanied by Captain Herzberg and Mr. R.D. Abraham.

We had a lengthy discussion, the gist of which is as follows:-

Captain Inuzuka stated:-

(a) That the Polish Refugees were allowed to stay a fortnight in Japan on their transit visas - the Refugees had overstayed their welcome by nearly a year.

(b) Owing to United States freezing restrictions, the Refugees were not in a position to receive funds destined for their upkeep in Japan, hence there was no alternative but to send them away.

(c) The Jewish Community had not co-operated with the Japanese in certain proposed commercial ventures and hence the Captain had no grounds to appeal to the authorities for leniency on behalf of Jewish Refugees.

(d) Japanese regulations were very strict that no person may reside in Hongkew without a permit.

(e) That the housing problem was already acute and the arrival of further Refugees in Hongkew would further aggravate the situation.

Captain Inuzuka regretted very much that he could not see his way to assist us in our problem.

We pointed out to him:-

(a) That the Refugees were expelled from Japan by the Japanese Government and that this being the case, they must so arrange that the Refugees be received in the Homes.

(b) If the Landing Party could not see their way to allow the Refugees to dwell in Hongkew, then the only other alternative was for the Refugees to remain on the Japanese steamer which brought them, or take them back to Japan.

(c) That there would be no housing difficulties as we would allot the incoming Polish Refugees into the various Homes that we already have in Hongkew.

(d) The shortness of the notice to provide for 350 Refugees was unfair and that in justice to us they should facilitate matters.

(e) All shipping companies were instructed not to accept Refugee passengers to Shanghai unless they possessed landing permits, and since the N.Y.K. broke this rule, under Government orders, it was incumbent upon the N.Y.K. to take the refugees back to Japan.

The upshot of our discussion was that we should go in company with Captain Inuzuka to Captain Yoshimi (at the old Victoria Nursing Home), the chief of the Landing Party, and lay our case before him.

A further discussion followed at Captain Yoshimi's office, when he at last agreed to allow us to house the Refugees in the Pingliang Road Home from Saturday evening until Monday 4 O'clock, until which time we were to "try" to find other quarters. I made every effort, but was unsuccessful. The 150 Refugees for whom arrangements were made to be housed at this Home, proved to have had sufficient funds, and left immediately.

We convened a Committee Meeting on the morning of the 3rd. at which Captain Inuzuka was present and we informed him that we had done everything in our power to cause as little trouble as possible to the Japanese authorities and that we were financially unable to do anything further in finding premises in the Central and Western districts, and requested him to communicate this to the Japanese Landing authorities, at the same time to request them to allow us to put up matcheds in our Chaoufoong Road Home (a property very kindly loaned to us by the London Missionary Society) to accommodate further new arrivals.

That same afternoon (3/9/41) we had a message from Captain Inuzuka stating that 400 Refugees would arrive here on Monday, the 8th of September, and that the Japanese patrols in Hongkew would not allow them to remain in Hongkew. We replied that in such a case we would not send our representative to meet the steamer and the Japanese authorities could act as they thought fit.

We shall cable to Kobe requesting the Committee at Kobe to inform the Refugees not to leave for Shanghai, as owing to the Japanese regulations there would be no accommodation for them.

Our search for quarters are limited to the Central and Western districts, as both the Ta Tao and French Concession authorities refuse to admit our Refugees into their area, though we have had offers of land and buildings for this purpose. It goes without saying that our task, with these restrictions, is most difficult.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd) Ellis Hayim.

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

August 29, 1941.

To Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

Acting

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No.:- S.B. D.5422(c)-10

Subject :- Central European Refugees - Pending arrival in Shanghai of ss. Tatuta Maru with some 350 Jewish refugees ex Kobe.

Enclosures Copy of a Police report.
For information.

Ek
FILE
31 8 41

CSC/.

[Handwritten mark]

Special Branch.

August 28, 1941.

**Central European Refugees - Pending
arrival in Shanghai of ss. Tatuta Maru
with some 350 Jewish refugees ex Kobe.**

With reference to the attached report dated August 22, 1941 I have to state that the ss. Tatuta Maru left Kobe at 11 a.m. this morning, August 23, 1941 en route to Shanghai with some 350 Central European Jewish refugees on board, the majority being Poles. This steamer is expected to arrive in Shanghai on August 30, 1941.

In regard to the contents of the previous report 299 refugees arrived in the ss. Asama Maru, 255 being Poles. 140 of this number were housed in the Museum Road Synagogue, 40 in Chining Road in Hongkew, 30 in the Shanghai Jewish Club, Moulmein Road with the remainder finding accommodation for themselves as best they could with friends and/or acquaintances. Captain Inuzuka was advised by the Committee, that despite his instructions to the contrary, 40 would be sent to Hongkew since no alternative accommodation existed locally. As far as can be understood Captain Inuzuka made no objection to this arrangement but three days ago he informed Mr. TOPAS, Chairman of the Ashkenazi Community in Shanghai that under no circumstances would further batches of refugees be allowed to stay in Hongkew. This matter has been taken up with the Japanese authorities by Mr. de Rosset, Polish Charge d'Affaires, though at present no definite decision has been reached.

A large proportion of the refugees who arrived in the ss. Asama Maru will, it is understood, be shortly leaving Shanghai for Palestine, Burma, New Zealand, Australia and Canada, arrangements having been made by the governments of those countries through the local British Consulate-General for the immigration of a certain number of Polish refugees.

In addition to the 350 refugees arriving here on August 30, another batch of 330 - at present in Kobe - is expected to reach Shanghai in the early days of September.

Certified true copy.


csc/.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. *5422(c)-10*
Date *29. 8. 41*

Special Branch

Station. File No.

Date August 28, 1941

SUBJECT: Central European Refugees - Pending arrival in Shanghai of ss. Tatuta Maru with some 350 Jewish refugees ex Kobe.



S. v. C. g.

JP

W.E. (C. S. 15)

W.E. (C. S. 15)

Commr. of Police.

Sir:

Information

W. Duncan

28/8

A. C. (Sp. Br.)

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date.

SUBJECT:

2

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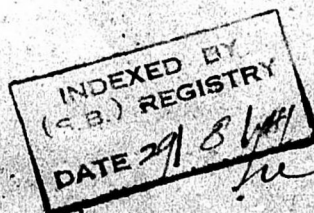
In addition to the 350 refugees arriving here on August 30, another batch of 330 - at present in Kobe - is expected to reach Shanghai in the early days of September.

*Lab.
28.8.41*

Ja Pices

D.S.I.

A. C. (Special Branch).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 8422 (C) 10

Date 29 8 1941

Spring

Station. File No.

Date

27.8.41

SUBJECT: Central European Refugees - Arrival in Shanghai of ss. Asama Maru with some 300 Jewish refugees ex Kobe.

At 10.30 a.m. August 22, 1941 I received a telephone message from Mr. A. Z. RODKIN, who represents Polish interests in the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai. His message was to the effect that the N.Y.K. ss. Asama Maru was arriving in Shanghai at about 5 p.m. August 22, 1941 with some 300 Central European Jewish refugees on board, all of whom had been deported from Japan.. He averred that following a meeting held during the last 24 hours by the local Japanese authorities, his committee, through the medium of Mr. B. TOPAS, Chairman of the Ashkenazi Community in Shanghai, had been advised by Captain Imuzuka that these refugees would not be allowed to stay in Hongkew. In the event of the Japanese authorities ascertaining that any of these refugees do remain in Hongkew, the entire 4000 refugees now in Hongkew would be evicted. (Why the figure 4000 is mentioned is unknown, since there is definitely more than 4000 refugees in Hongkew).

Mr. TOPAS stated to the Japanese authorities that his committee would prefer to have these refugees sent back to Japan. As matters stand at present the Committee is totally unable to find accomodation for these new arrivals and though accomodation does exist for a few in the Hongkew area in the refugee



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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date.

SUBJECT: 2

camps, inadequate provision is available for the housing of the total number. In this connection your attention is drawn to the fact that another 300 refugees ex Japan are expected to arrive in Shanghai on or about August 28 and two or three days later a further batch of some 275 is anticipated.

Mr. de ROSSET, Polish Charge d'Affaires, has, I understand, taken this matter up with ~~Mr. Acting~~ *Acting* ~~BULLING~~, Commissioner-General of the Council.

I have to draw your attention once again to the point of the Japanese shipping concerns allowing refugees to come to Shanghai without landing permits. Under the existing Immigration regulations, all Central European refugees desirous of entering ^{and residing in} the Settlement, South of Soochow Creek, are required to be in possession of landing permits upon their arrival in Shanghai from foreign countries.

The 300 refugees arriving to day are not, as far as I am aware, in possession of such permits, and since the Japanese shipping company concerned has brought them to Shanghai, this company should be held responsible for breaking Municipal regulations affecting immigration.

J. E. Pines

D.S.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Speci Branch OFFICE

FILE NO. *D. 22 (c) - 10*

SUBJECT:

CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES

MISCELLANEOUS

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
"STAATENLOSE" Passports to be recalled by German Consulate Aug 1939		
Telegramms exchanged between H'Kong & S.M.P. Secretaries		
Control of Refugees coming to Headquarters		
Visit of S.M.P. (SB) detectives to Office of Committee to assist Refugees		Re. KAN
Letters in N.C.D.N re difficulties of Immigration		
Complaint by Harbani Meier's office re. Mr. Pitt's examination of passports		
Remission of Taxation - Not granted. 5/12/41		
Institute Refugees		
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

S. A. REGISTRY
No. D5422(c)-10(8)
Date 28, 5, 43
Date May 27, 1943

Station Foreign Affairs File No.

SUBJECT: Re Attached Communication from A. Oppenheim,
Chairman of the "EASTJEWCOM", (Committee for
the Assistance to Jewish Refugees from Eastern-
Europe).

The sender of the communication A. Oppenheim informs the Police that he has resigned from his post as the chairman of the "Eastjewcom" organization owing to pressure of work in many other organizations.

There is no doubt that A. Oppenheim is very much involved in the social life of the Jewish Community in Shanghai. He is the vice-chairman of the Jewish Club, Committee member of the Ashkenazi Jewish Association, member of the S.A.C.R.A., Committee of the Jewish Hospital and others.

However the real reason for his resignation is not that he is overcrowded with work, but that he is afraid of the bad characters amongst the Polish Jewish Refugees.

From enquiries made it has been ascertained that on the 18-th of May, when it was announced that the Polish Jewish Refugees have to move into the designated area, the Salvation Army Shelter, 630 Muirhead Road, about 100 of the Polish Refugees came to the offices of the S.A.C.R.A. 137 Peking Road, rather forcibly entered office No.3, surrounded A. Oppenheim, and demanded that they should be accommodated in private houses and not in the Salvation Army Shelter, because the premises had a cement floor and no proper roof above the upper floor. Some of these refugees were shouting and crying and made a disturbance in general.

Mr. Kano, who was in the adjoining room, telephoned to the Imperial Japanese Navy Authorities and several Japanese soldiers arrived and forced the refugees out from the offices of the SAORA.

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FILED

INDEXED BY
(S. A.) REGISTRY
DATE 28, 5, 43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

2.

Station/ Foreign Affairs File No. Date May 27-th, 1943.

SUBJECT: (cont).

The above incident so influenced upon A. Oppenheim that he became sick and resigned from the post of chairman of the Eastjewcom, of which organization he had been in charge for the last 2 1/2 years, since its foundation.

The action of the Polish Jewish Refugees can be attributed to the fact that they received information that the sum of C.R.B. \$ 1,000,000 had been received through the International Red Cross for the relief of Polish Refugees, therefore they could demand that the SACRA should afford them better accommodation.

The Polish Jewish Refugees consist of about 400 students of Rabbinical College called "Mirrer Yeshiva" and receive their religious education at the "Beth Aharon" former synagogue, 50 Museum Road. The lessons are given by two Rabbi-Professors Ch. Levenstein and Ch. Shmuelovitz, who arrived together with the students in 1940 and intended to proceed together to the U.S.A., but were prevented by the outbreak of the Great East Asia War.

As decided by the Office of the Stateless Refugee Affairs the Polish Jewish Refugees will move into the Salvation Army Shelter, 630 Muirhead Road on Sunday the 30-th of May.

Legation
U.S.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section,
Crime & Special Branches.

COMMITTEE FOR ASSISTANCE OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS FROM EASTERN EUROPE
("EASTJEWCOM")

35, MOULMEIN ROAD
TEL. 28876

P. O. BOX 488
CABLE ADDRESS "EASTJEWCOM"

Shanghai, 21st May 1943

S.M. Police, Foreign section,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

I herewith have the honour to inform you that owing to pressure of work in many other organizations I have been compelled to resign from the "Eastjewcom" Committee of which I have been the President. All future possible enquiries in regard to the business of "Eastjewcom" should be addressed to one of the following Vice-Presidents.

Mr. S. Tukachinsky, c/o Far East Textile Corporation,
21 Jinkee Road, Telephone 19371

Mr. S. Sainach, c/o G. Kapustin & Co., Lane 340, House
11, Czechoslovak Road, Telephone 17687

I take this opportunity in extending to you my sincere gratitude for the kind attention and treatment granted by you to me personally as well as to the needs of the "Eastjewcom" Committee for the past 2½ years.

I beg to remain,

Your Obedient Servant,


A. OPPENHEIM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

5422(27108)
16 2 43

Foreign Affairs Station. File No. Date February 15-th. 1943.

社

號

SUBJECT: Application for Permission to hold a Meeting
by the "Kuratorium of the Kitchen Fund".

1. Name of Organization:- "Kuratorium of Kitchen Fund".
2. Office address:- 320 Kiangse Road. Tel. 10098.
3. Chairman:- Dr. Emanuel Bergglas, 139 Route Vallon. Tel. 76554.
4. Date & time:- 21-st of February, at 11 a.m.
5. Place:- Shanghai Jewish Club, 1623 Avenue Road. Tel. 30702.
6. Attendance:- About 200 persons.
7. Object:- In order to discuss the matter how to deal with the Jewish refugee beggar nuisance.

COMMENT.

During the last weeks Jewish Refugee beggars have been observed begging for alms in front of shops or entering premises owned by Jewish refugees on Bubbling Well Road Nanking Road and also French Concession, especially on Fridays, because of Jewish holyday on Saturdays.

In order to cope with this beggar nuisance the "Kuratorium of the Kitchen Fund" has come to the decision to take measures against such persons, because it is suspected that some of these beggars are of the professional type, and are spending the money so obtained in purchasing Chinese wine or gambling.

The Kuratorium wishes to draw the attention of the Jewish shopkeepers etc. that they should not encourage such begging, but to contribute the money to the Kitchen Fund in order that more persons of the destitute class could receive food from the steam kitchen, 961 E. Seward Road, or if possible even to issue the hot food twice daily.

One meeting of the same nature was already held on the 31-st of January, but owing to very poor attendance of the Jewish shopowners (only 8 attended) it was postponed in order to send an invitation to each shopowner to come to the meeting.

In view of the good cause for which the meeting is intended there appears to be no objection to granting the requisite permission.

E. J. G. S. P.
P.S.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section,
Crime & Special Branches.

INDEXED BY
(S.E.) REGISTRY
DATE 16/2/43

February 15-th. 1943.

Application for Permission to hold a Meeting
by the "Kuratorium of the Kitchen Fund".

1. Name of Organization:- "Kuratorium of Kitchen Fund".
2. Office address:- 320 Kiangse Road. Tel. 10098.
3. Chairman:- Dr. Emanuel Bergglas, 139 Route Vallon. Tel. 76554.
4. Date & time:- 21-st of February, at 11 a.m.
5. Place:- Shanghai Jewish Club, 1623 Avenue Road. Tel. 30702.
6. Attendance:- About 200 persons.
7. Object:- In order to discuss the matter how to deal with the Jewish refugee beggar nuisance.

COMMENT.

During the last weeks Jewish Refugee beggars have been observed begging for alms in front of shops or entering premises owned by Jewish refugees on Bubbling Well Road Nanking Road and also French Concession, especially on Fridays, because of Jewish holyday on Saturdays.

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In view of the good cause for which the meeting is intended there appears to be no objection to granting the requisite permission.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section,
Crime & Special Branches.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. 5422(a)-10(P)

REPORT

8. 2 43

Foreign Affairs Secryion
C & S Branch

Station. File No. Date 4-2-1943

SUBJECT: Begging in the Refugee Community

Due to a gradual impoverishment of Jewish refugees without a regular income or means of their own, as well as the decreased aid granted to them by the committees, the number of persons begging has risen considerably. The number of persons who make begging their main occupation is estimated between 150 and 200. The majority are inhabitants of the refugee camp at 961 E. Seward Rd where single males are housed.

The beggars regularly visit Jewish shops and households in all parts of the town. The main begging day is Friday because with approaching "Sabbath" they expect their co-religionists to be particularly soft-hearted. On such a day a single household is visited by as many as 20 beggars. Among each other the beggars pass around information regarding "good" or "bad" places according to the results achieved on previous visits.

Enquiries revealed that a successful beggar may obtain up to \$ 30.- on a single day but the average is of course much lower. Instead of money, at some places they receive food or old pieces of clothing. Since it has become known that gifts are sometimes misused for drinking or gambling, the Jewish Gemeinde has recently introduced a beggar ticket system (see report dated Jan. 26th, 1943) which has partly remedied the matter. It is of course unavoidable that the tickets may be re-sold against cash.

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INDEXED IN
U.S. B. Y. REGISTRY
DATE 8/2/43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

-2-

.....Station. File No..... Date.....

SUBJECT:

One source of information opined that since there were also criminal elements among the beggars, a certain danger exists that they may utilize their knowledge of localities and whether or not people are at home for criminal purposes.

G. M. S. an 



● i/c Foreign Affairs Section
C & S Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Foreign Affairs Section

C & S Branch

Station. File No.

Date 26-1-1943

No. D 5422(c)-10(P)
Date 27-1-43

SUBJECT: Beggar Tickets issued by the Communal Association of Central European Jews

Reference the above, enquiries elicited the following information.

Numerous destitute Jewish refugees have lately began begging in refugee households in the International Settlement as well as in the French Concession, preferably the latter as the majority of well-to-do Jews resides there. In order to avoid that monetary alms, which may be given to beggars, will be misused for gambling or drinking, the Jewish Gemeinde has started in January 1943 to issue "Beggar Tickets" at values of 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 50cents and \$1.-. These tickets are bought by persons who are willing to support beggars, but who want to know that good use will be made of the gift. Tickets are obtainable at the Jewish Gemeinde, 416/22 Tongshan Rd, Room 216 Sassoon House, and the Doumer Cinema, 9 Rte Doumer F.C.

When the beggar calls at a residence he is given one or several tickets. Having collected as many tickets as possible, the beggar returns them to the Welfare Dept. of the Jewish Gemeinde, where he handed a purchase voucher for the whole amount. With this voucher he can obtain foodstuffs from one of the undermentioned shops:

M. Lawin, 799 E. Seward Rd
M. Levy 813 E. Seward Rd
W. F. Hahn 800 E. Seward Rd
Wege 100 Ward Rd
A. Gerber 187 Chusan Rd
Pinens & Son 946 E. Seward Rd.

If the value of returned tickets is very small the beggar will be given one meal in the Jewish Gemeinde's feeding room. In special cases the tickets will be converted into cash.

FILE

INDEXED BY
(S.E.) REGISTRY
DATE 27/1/43

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

-2-

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

Until January 25th, 1943 tickets had been sold for a total of \$ 571.50. The value of tickets already returned amounts to \$ 49.20. The administration of the beggar tickets is in the hands of the Welfare Dept. of the Jewish Gemeinde, headed by B. Prager, 57a Wayside Rd.

Further enquiries will be made regarding begging in the refugee community.

G. H. H. H.
D. S.



for i/c Foreign Affairs Section
C & S Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D5422(c)-10(8)
Dec. 21, 12, 42

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branch Station.

File No. Date Dec. 10, 1942.

SUBJECT: General Meeting of the Supporters of the "Eastjewcom" Organization on the 6th. of December, 1942.

At 5 p.m. on the 6th. of Dec. 1942, at the Shanghai Jewish Club, 1623 Avenue Road, a General Meeting of all Supporters of the "Eastjewcom" (Committee for the Assistance to Jewish Refugees from Eastern Europe) was held. Approximately 250 persons were present. The meeting was opened at 5 p.m. sharp by A. Oppenheim, Chairman of the "Eastjewcom", who proposed to elect a President and a Secretary for the present meeting. Two candidates were seconded for the President, namely: J. Brick and B. Radomishelsky, resulting that J. Brick was elected and S. Fineland was elected as the Secretary for the meeting.

NONE: It has here to be stated that the assembled persons, as noticed by the undersigned, even before the beginning of the meeting, could be divided in two distinct groups with antagonistic feelings against each other, namely the largest group supporting the existing Committee (A. Oppenheim), which was for the election of J. Brick, and the other group of the "Centrjewcom" (headed by L.M. Rogovin), which group was for the election of B. Radomishelsky as the President of the meeting and were against the policy of the existing "Eastjewcom", because this Committee refused to share their funds in order to help the German Jewish Refugees.

J. Brick and S. Fineland then took the chair under protest of L.M. Rogovin, who stated that it was a shame, because B. Radomishelsky being the President of the Ashkenazi Jewish Communal Association should preside over this meeting. This protest caused a slight disorder of the meeting and Rogovin was not allowed to proceed with his speech. E. Waikowsky, Secretary of the "Eastjewcom" then made a report on the activities of the organisation since its foundation, March 1941, giving

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INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 21/12/42

FILE

21/12/42

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:
rough figures of the number of refugees from Poland, Lithuanian and Latvia, supported by the "Eastjewcom", that at present there were about 1010 such persons in Shanghai, but only 850 persons receive support from the organization and that they were Jews of very religious inclinations, therefore have to be fed separately and formerly (in 1941) refused to eat the food offered to them from a communal kitchen, preferring starvation. He further stated that in March 1941 the refugees received only a support of \$10.00 per month each, but that owing to good work done by the committee members and the supporters for the good cause by donating money, resulted that at present the refugees receive \$90 per month and in addition \$15.00 for quarters. However this sum is not sufficient to live on owing to the present high cost of living. Besides the refugees receive medical care and in the first months of existence of the "Eastjewcom" spent about \$100.00 per month on medical care; whilst now the Committee has to spend about \$22,000.00 per month for this purpose, and that this is a proof that the refugees are underfed and therefore more exposed to contracting sicknesses. That two Charity Balls were arranged for the benefit of the refugees and the first ball, on the 26th., July, 1942, was successful in so far that \$460,000.00 was donated, however from this sum over \$210,000 has not been collected yet, but only "I.O.U." chits are in the Committee's cash box. That the present monthly donations are very small - about \$15,000 only. Therefore asking all supporters to cover their debts with the Committee.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 3 -

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

The second Charity Ball was not so successful and only a sum of \$40,000. was collected during the occasion. A total sum of approximately \$1,660,000 was collected by the "Eastjewcom" from March 1941 up to December, 1942, for support of the refugees from Eastern Europe. This sum was collected as follows:-

45 o/o received from the joint distributing committee in New York

23 o/o received from various Jewish Communities and other Jewish Organs (Harbin, Tientsin, Hankow etc.)

32 o/o received from local Jewish Organizations and private persons

Included in the last 32 o/o from the local Jewry are the abovementioned sums from the proceeds of the two Charity Balls - \$460,000.00 and \$40,000.00.

This report of the Secretary of the "Eastjewcom" underwent a very strict criticism from the supporters of the meeting.

NOTE: It has to be stated that several members of the "Eastjewcom" resigned in August, 1942, being dissatisfied that same did not wish to cooperate with the "Centrjewcom".

N. Klebanoff, one of the former members of the "Eastjewcom" then made a speech in which he severely criticised the activities of the "Eastjewcom" and especially its president, A. Oppenheim, stating that according to the above report made by the Secretary, "Eastjewcom" received 45 o/o (approximately \$900,000.00) of the sums collected from the Joint Distributing Committee in New York, however refused to give \$30,000.00 for children of destitute Jewish parents from Central

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 4 -

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

Europe, when asked by the representatives of the "Joint" and that such action was a shame on the Committee members of the "Eastjewcom".

The other speakers were D. Rabinovitch, Y. Beerbrayer, and L.M. Rogovin, all three members of the "Centrjewcom", and all of them criticised the activity of the "Eastjewcom". A great commotion amongst the assembled persons started when L.M. Rogovin, Chairman of the "Centrjewcom", made his speech in which he stated that the "Centrjewcom" has done more in three months than the "Eastjewcom" in 22 months and that in avoiding assistance in the feeding of destitute children by refusing to give \$30,000 as asked by the representatives of "Joint" can be regarded as a culpable activity of all members of the committee and most of all their chairman (A. Oppenheim). L.M. Rogovin did not finish his speech because by that time a terrible noise was raised by the people who were in favour of the committee and for A. Oppenheim in particular. Many of the persons got up from their seats and shouts were heard - "Down with Rogovin", "Take him out" and similar replicas. About 5-7 minutes passed before the President of the meeting was able to gain control of the meeting.

D. Rabinovitch then drew a resolution and proposed that same to be passed by the meeting which was as follows:-

That the "Eastjewcom" and the "Centrjewcom" organisations each elect two amongst their members - in all 4 persons - who shall build a so-called "Roof Committee"

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 5 -

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

to be presided by a member from the Executive Committee of the Ashkenazi Jewish Communal Association (the highest Russian-Jewish Authority in Shanghai) and that this "Roof Committee" ~~should then~~ should then decide over questions arising in dividing donations collected by the two above-mentioned organizations.

The above resolution was rejected through voting. A second resolution was offered by the Committee of the "Eastjewcom" as follows:-

That the future newly elected Committee of the "Eastjewcom" to be elected on the present meeting should continue the work of the "Eastjewcom" in the same manner as before, i.e., to continue functioning for the same purpose for which it was originally organised, namely to assist the Eastern European Jewish Refugees from Poland, Lithuania and Latvia. At the same time the future Committee should come into contact with the "Centrjewcom", but the forms of such contact to be decided upon by the future Committee.

and this resolution was accepted at the meeting.

NOTE: It has to be stated that amongst the 250 persons present only 87 persons had voting rights and able to produce receipts for paid donations.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 6 -

Station. File No. Date.

SUBJECT:

A letter addressed to the President of the meeting from Miss Margolis and M. Siegel, the two representatives from "Joint", was then read by U. Gertsenstein, Treasurer of "Eastjewcom", in which an appeal to the "Eastjewcom" was made to consider the needs of the 4000 destitute Jewish Refugees from Central Europe and extend also to them help, because all refugees were first of all Jews and should receive similar treatment by the Jewish Community in Shanghai. This letter was taken by the Committee for consideration.

The commotion which started during the speech of L.M. Rogovin, prevailed during the whole meeting and protests directed against the "Centrjewcom" continued to be heard in the room.

The next question on the programme was the election of a new Executive Committee for the "Eastjewcom", however after reading of the above letter, the followers (about 15 in number) of the "Centrjewcom", headed by L.M. Rogovin, left the meeting, refusing to participate in the election because they saw that the majority was against them and for the old committee of the Eastjewcom and therefore approving the past activities of A. Oppenheim as the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 7 -

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:
Chairman.

A. Oppenheim then made a speech in which he replied to the accusations made by some of the speakers, stating that the Eastjewcom Organization was founded for the sole purpose to help the Jewish Refugees from Eastern Europe and that he had collected donations for this purpose only and had no right to share the money with any other organization without the consent of the persons who donated the money. He further stated that he is not against the "Centrjewcom" and his opinion was that the two organizations can collect money separately and that such collection would be more successful than otherwise. However being accused by some of the persons at the meeting of nearly criminal activities, he does not wish to carry on his duties as the Chairman any longer and does not wish to be a candidate in the new election, and left the room together with his committee members.

NOTE: A. Oppenheim agreed to put his name on the list of candidates later being persistently asked by his followers and as stated by some members of the "Centrjewcom". Such procedure was prearranged by himself in order to show that he and his activities are very much approved by the majority.

An election then took place and the following were nominated as the members of the Executive Committee of the "Eastjewcom":-

- 1) M. Genkin
- 2) U. Gertsenstein
- 3) B. Kopeliovich
- 4) A. Oppenheim
- 5) A. Rodkin
- 6) G. Shifrin
- 7) B. Solomonik
- 8) B. Stein
- 9) S. Tukachinsky
- 10) Dr. Steinman
- 11) M. Waikowsky
- 12) J. Wallach

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 8 -

Station. File No. Date.

SUBJECT:

The meeting was closed at 10.30 p.m. It must be stated that all members of the "Centrjewcom" are also supporters of the "Eastjewcom" because they have contributed money in support of the Jewish Refugees from Eastern Europe before the differences arose between the two organizations, therefore were entitled to participate at the general meeting.

It is significant that since the trouble between the two organizations started, both organizations have lost contributors, who are waiting until some solution is reached in order to ascertain which particular organization should be mostly supported. This does not refer to the Shanghai Jewry only, but also to the Jewish Communities in outports, who used to send money to Shanghai and at present are awaiting the results of the dispute.

It can be stated in general that the "Eastjewcom" is supporting only the religious problems of the Jewry, whilst the "Centrjewcom" has a broader mind and is for the support of the whole Jewry, irrespective of their citizenship or origin.

D. S. I. Gerson

D.S.I. Gerson.

Officer i/o Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branch

Dec. 10, 1942.

General Meeting of the Supporters of the
"Eastjewcom" Organization on the 6th. of
December, 1942.

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NOTE: It has here to be stated that the assembled persons, as noticed by the undersigned, even before the beginning of the meeting, could be divided in two distinct groups with antagonistic feelings against each other, namely the largest group supporting the existing Committee (A. Oppenheim), which was for the election of J. Brick, and the other group of the "Centrjewcom" (headed by L.M. Rogovin), which group was for the election of B. Radomishelsky as the President of the meeting and were against the policy of the existing "Eastjewcom", because this Committee refused to share their funds in order to help the German Jewish Refugees.

J. Brick and S. Fineland then took the chair under protest of L.M. Rogovin, who stated that it was a shame, because B. Radomishelsky being the President of the Ashkenazi Jewish Communal Association should preside over this meeting. This protest caused a slight disorder of the meeting and Rogovin was not allowed to proceed with his speech. E. Waikowsky, Secretary of the "Eastjewcom" then made a report on the activities of the organization since its foundation, March 1941, giving

rough figures of the number of refugees from Poland, Lithuanian and Latvia, supported by the "Eastjewish", that at present there were about 1010 such persons in Shanghai, but only 850 persons receive support from the organisation and that they were Jews of very religious inclinations, therefore have to be fed separately and formerly (in 1941) refused to eat the food offered to them from a communal kitchen, preferring starvation. He further stated that in March 1941 the refugees received only a support of \$10.00 per month each, but that owing to good work done by the committee members and the supporters for the good cause by donating money, resulted that at present the refugees receive \$90 per month and in addition \$15.00 for quarters. However this sum is not sufficient to live on owing to the present high cost of living. Besides the refugees receive medical care and in the first months of existence of the "Eastjewish" spent about \$100.00 per month on medical care, whilst now the Committee has to spend about \$22,000.00 per month for this purpose, and that this is a proof that the refugees are underfed and therefore more exposed to contracting sicknesses. That two Charity Balls were arranged for the benefit of the refugees and the first ball, on the 26th., July, 1942, was successful in so far that \$40,000.00 was donated, however from this sum over \$210,000 has not been collected yet, but only "I.O.U." chits are in the Committee's cash box. That the present monthly donations are very small - about \$15,000 only. Therefore asking all supporters to cover their debts with the Committee.

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NOTE: It has to be stated that several members of the "Eastjewcom" resigned in August, 1942, being dissatisfied that same did not wish to cooperate with the "Centrjewcom".

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The other speakers were D. Rabinovitch, Y. Beerbrayer, and L.M. Rogovin, all three members of the "Centrjewish", and all of them criticized the activity of the "Eastjewish". A great emotion amongst the assembled persons started when L.M. Rogovin, Chairman of the "Centrjewish", made his speech in which he stated that the "Centrjewish" has done more in three months than the "Eastjewish" in 22 months and that in avoiding assistance in the feeding of destitute children by refusing to give \$30,000 as asked by the representatives of "Joint" can be regarded as a culpable activity of all members of the committee and none of all their chairman (A. Oppenheim). L.M. Rogovin did not finish his speech because by that time a terrible noise was raised by the people who were in favour of the committee and for A. Oppenheim in particular. Many of the persons got up from their seats and shouts were heard - "Down with Rogovin", "Take him out" and similar replies. About 5-7 minutes passed before the President of the meeting was able to gain control of the meeting.

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to be presided by a member from the Executive Committee of the Ashkenazi Jewish Communal Association (the highest Russian-Jewish Authority in Shanghai) and that this "Reef Committee" should then should then decide over questions arising in dividing donations collected by the two above-mentioned organisations.

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NOTE: It has to be stated that amongst the 250 persons present only 57 persons had voting rights and able to produce receipts for paid donations.

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- 8) B. Stein
- 9) S. Tukachinsky
- 10) Dr. Steinman
- 11) M. Waikowsky
- 12) J. Wallach

The meeting was closed at 10.30 p.m. It must be stated that all members of the "Centrjewcom" are also supporters of the "Eastjewcom" because they have contributed money in support of the Jewish Refugees from Eastern Europe before the differences arose between the two organizations, therefore were entitled to participate at the general meeting.

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D.S.I. Gigarson.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branch